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WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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NATIONAL CAPITAL

Island Men and Things
Discussed.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE

How Hawaii's Fight With the Plague
is Regarded at Washington.
Personal Notes.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—(Special
Correspondence.)—On Monday, the
15th inst., General Hartwell enter-
tained at dinner at the Metropolitan
Club General George E. Davis, the
Military Governor of Puerto Rico.
There were present at the dinner Dr.
Wyman, the Surgeon General of the
United States Marine Hospital Service;
Major Dutton, the author of a
valuable work on the Hawaiian vol-
canoes; Lieut. Battles, an aide on Gen-
eral Davis' staff; Mr. Hedemann of
Honolulu; Col. Hopkins of the United
States Court of Claims; General Bach-
elder, Mr. W. O. Smith and Mr. W. N.
Armstrong.

General Davis had come to Wash-
ington at the command of Congress in
order to testify to the condition exist-
ing in Puerto Rico, and he had little time
at his disposal; but he was greatly in-
terested in the comparison of the con-
ditions of the industries between Ha-
waii and Puerto Rico and in the polit-
ical and social situation of the Ha-
waiian Islands. Fortunately, he man-
aged to give General Hartwell an even-
ing, although he was in great demand
among prominent people, as he stands
today the very best authority on the
conditions and needs of the million of
people who inhabit Puerto Rico. His
conversation regarding the industrial
conditions of those people and the re-
lations of labor and capital on their
island was unusually valuable. He
stated, among other things, that there
should be some relief to the over-
crowded condition of the people, and
he earnestly hoped that they might be
induced to emigrate to places where
their labor would be in demand.

Dr. Wyman, the Surgeon General of
the United States Marine Hospital Ser-
vice, lives at the Shoreham Hotel, and
talks freely and often with Mr. W. O.
Smith regarding the sanitary condi-
tions of Honolulu. As Dr. Wyman has
the supervision of the entire United
States coast line in all quarantine mat-
ters and as the order of the Secretary
of the Treasury, issued on his recom-
mendation, is final, it is of the utmost
importance that he should be well in-
formed regarding the local conditions
and the geography of the Islands.

Hawaii is generally regarded as a
single spot in the Pacific and the aver-
age reader regards the existing
plague in Honolulu as a pestilence pre-
vailing all over the Islands. There is,
therefore, a tendency to regard any
importation of articles from Hawaii
into the United States as importations
from infected ports. Should action be
taken on this general belief it would
result in the exclusion of Hawaiian
sugar from the United States at the
present time, and that certainly would
precipitate great commercial disaster.

Dr. Wyman is a man of rare intelli-
gence and judgment. It is fortunate
for Hawaii that the ex-President of the
Board of Health is here and able to
consult with him freely and give him
the most detailed information regard-
ing the sanitary measures followed by
the Board of Health in Honolulu, and
also to point out clearly the distances
of the sugar plantations from the in-
fected district of Honolulu and the im-
portant fact that if that port continues
to be an infected one there is still no
danger whatever in the export of sug-
ar from the other Islands, or even
from the Oahu plantations, provided
the port of Honolulu is strictly quar-
antined. The value of a representative
of the Hawaiian Government and also
of the Hawaiian business interests is
obvious, when the plague causes crit-
ical conditions which must be consid-
ered and studied at a distance of ten
thousand miles. The sensational re-
ports sent from Hawaii may indicate
to the general reader that the local au-
thorities cannot cope with the diffi-
culty; but when the highest authority of
this Government can command daily
the best information regarding all of
the details of the sanitary conditions
of Honolulu and can be made to un-
derstand and appreciate the integrity,
the skill and devotion of the Board of
Health and the energy of the citizens
in intelligently fighting the plague, it
shows the value of an intelligent rep-
resentation of the business interests of
the Islands at this place. No officer in
the service stands higher in the opinion
of the Department than Dr. Car-
michael. Honolulu and the commu-
nity are fortunate in the fact that he
was assigned to duty there.

The report of an appropriation of
\$270,000 for the purpose of prosecuting
sanitary improvements gives much

(Continued on Page Four.)

GEN. BULLER FAILS TO PRESS BACK THE BOERS

His Own Army Terribly Repulsed
Behind Tugela.

TERRIBLE STRAIN IN ENGLAND AS WELL AS SOUTH AFRICA

Cullom Bill—Luzon War—Roberts Case—Canal
May Win—Osman Digna Taken
—Ruskin Dead.

SPEARMAN'S FARM (Natal), Jan.
18.—10 A. M.—General Lyttleton's
brigade, with a howitzer battery, crossed
the Tugela river at Pongietter's drift
on Tuesday, January 16th. The water
rose above the waists of the men. The
Boers fired two shots and then re-
sisted their forces to the trenches, the
passage being unimpeded. The British
advanced in skirmishing order and the
small kopjes on the summit were oc-
cupied by 6:30 p. m. During the night
it rained heavily.

Warren's Advance.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The War Office
shortly after midnight posted the fol-
lowing dispatch from General Buller
dated Spearman's Camp, January 20,
evening:

"General Clery, with a part of Gen-
eral Warren's force, has been in action
from 6 a. m. till 7 p. m. today. By a
judicious use of his artillery he has
toughly his way up, capturing ridge after
ridge for about three miles.
"The troops are now bivouacking on
the ground he has gained, but the main
force is still in front of them.
"The casualties were not heavy.
About 100 wounded had been brought
in by 6:30 p. m. The number of killed
has not yet been ascertained."

Ten Hours Fighting.

SPEARMAN'S CAMP, Jan. 21, 10:20
P. M.—After ten hours of continuous
fighting and terrible fire yesterday
Generals Hart and Clery advanced 1000
yards. The Boers maintained an irreg-
ular fire during the night, but the
British outposts did not reply.

This morning at daybreak the Boers
opened a stiff fire. The British stood
to the guns where they had slept and
an engagement was renewed vigor-
ously. The field artillery poured
shrapnel into the enemy's trenches.

Boers Pressed Back.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The Daily Mail
has the following, dated Sunday night,
from Spearman's Camp: There has
been hot fighting all day. At dawn our
attack was resumed all along the line,
all the brigades taking part. We soon
discovered that the Boers still occupied
the range of hills in force, their posi-
tion being very strong. The range is
intersected by steep ravines and many
approaches very difficult of access.

Today the Boers who were driven
from their trenches yesterday took
cover in dongas and behind the rocks,
with which the hills are strewn. The
force, therefore, commenced the task
of driving them out and set to work
with good heart in the early morning.
Much firing took place and our pro-
gress was slow, but gradually British
pluck told its tale, and the enemy fell
back to another kopje. We swarmed
on and occupied it and then the attack
recommenced with the utmost gal-
lantry.

Thirty Thousand British Repulsed.
LONDON, Jan. 24, 6 A. M.—A dis-
patch from Pretoria says a great battle
has raged sixty hours. The British at-
tempted the relief of Ladysmith Sat-
urday. Thirty thousand British in-
fantry under Buller and Warren were
three times repulsed with great loss.
Forty British cannon were engaged in
the terrific bombardment.

LONDON, Jan. 24, 2:15 A. M.—Con-
trary to the announcement made short-
ly before midnight by the War Office
that nothing further would be issued
until Wednesday forenoon, the follow-
ing dispatch from General Buller, dated
Spearman's Camp, January 23, 6:20 p.
m., has just been posted:

"Warren holds the position he gained
two days ago. In front of him, at
about 1400 yards, is the enemy's posi-
tion, west of Solon Kop. It is on higher
ground than Warren's position, so it is
impossible to see into it properly. It
can be approached only over bare open
slopes, and the ridges held by Warren
are so steep that guns cannot be placed
on them. But we are shelling the
enemy's position with our howitzers
and field artillery, placed on lower
ground behind infantry.

"The enemy is replying with Cresset
and other artillery. In this duel the
advantage rests with us, as we appear
to be searching his trenches, and his
artillery fire is not causing us much
loss.

"An attempt will be made to seize
Solon Kop, the salient of which forms
the left of the enemy's position facing
Richard's Drift, and which divides it
from the position facing Pongietter's
Drift. It has considerable command
over the enemy's intrenchments."

Looking to Warren.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—(Afternoon
Service.)—A dispatch to the Tribune
from London says: General Buller
found it difficult on Sunday night to
claim any marked success in the British
assault upon the Boer westernmost
stronghold, and Pretoria dispatches in-
dicated that the Dutch were satisfied
with their own work.

The only satisfactory feature was the
proof offered by the light casualty list
that the British soldiers were content,
under prudent leadership, to remain
under cover and to avoid reckless
charges. These lists were not large in
proportion to the number of troops en-
gaged, and a considerable percentage
of the officers and men included in
them were slightly wounded. British
soldiers were learning to fight like
Boers among the kopjes and to take
shelter behind the boulders.

An English South African, almost
unrivaled in experience and knowledge,
says that his hopes are centered in
General Warren rather than in Gen-
eral Buller. He says that Warren has
long been known among the Dutch as
"The General." For example, a friend
accompanying Cecil Rhodes through
the Barkly West district, during his
election tour in August, 1898, heard
constant references to "the General,"
and asked who he was. "Sir Charles
Warren, of course," was the invariable
reply. Before Mr. Rhodes had fore-
seen and carried out the great scheme
of expansion northward, General War-
ren had been preaching it to deaf ears.
His expedition through Bechuanaland
in 1895, when the Boers were disputing
over war northward, was bloodless.
This was due to the dread which his
name inspired among the Transvaal
Dutch. He has had a greater experi-
ence in South Africa than any other
British General, and his column is the
only one that has attacked the enemy
in the Boer way, among the boulders
and kopjes, and taken advantage of the
cover offered by the rocks.

The plan on which the British troops
are now operating was not heard of
until Warren's arrival, and the compli-
ments so freely bestowed upon the the-
oretical brilliancy of General Buller's
turning movement have been earned in
reality of the General who is carrying
out the new method of operations with
wariness and deliberation.

General Warren is described as a
man of military genius and as pro-
foundly religious, resembling in many
respects General Gordon, and having
a far-seeing mind. He has no social
qualities and it is probable that his
aversion for drawing-rooms and the
dislike of the Lord Wolseley gang for
a stern, mystically-minded soldier of
the Gordon type have stood in the way
of his promotion.

If Warren succeeds it will be the
most brilliant feat of arms since the
peninsular campaign, and General Bul-
ler's victory will be followed by the
complete caving in of the Dutch forces
and the war will virtually be ended; if
the movement fails the fault will not
be Warren's, but the collapse of Bul-
ler's campaign will be most disastrous.

Macrum's Mission.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—(Afternoon
Service.)—A dispatch to the Tribune
from Paris says: Mr. Macrum contin-
ues to take particular pains not to dis-
pel the mystery which the Paris papers
attach to his journey. Dr. Leyds, Pres-
ident Kruger's diplomatic representative
in Europe, who has arrived in
Paris from Brussels, said he was not
aware of any extraordinary mission
which had been entrusted to Mr. Mac-
rum. He said that he had met the ex-
-Consul at Pretoria, but had not seen
him here in Paris.

The Paris papers publish this morn-
ing the statement, cabled from Wash-
ington, that Mr. Macrum, being so

(Continued on Page 2.)

LOOKS BETTER

Plague Seems to be
Under Control.

Chinaman From Pantheon Saloon
Dies Suddenly—Want a
Nuisance Abated.

Up to 2:30 o'clock this morn-
ing no certificate of death had
been made out relative to Wong
Chin, the Chinaman who died
yesterday at the Chinese Hospi-
tal, and upon whose body a post-
mortem was held last night.
The clinical diagnosis showed
evidences of death being caused
by bronchial pneumonia. Slides
were made from incisions in the
inguinal glands and the spleen
for microscopical examination,
the result of which will be an-
nounced today.

All the quarantine camps are now
comparatively free from serious sick-
ness of any kind, and reports from the
pest hospital are becoming brighter
each day. The plague patients at the
after place are considered by the medi-
cal authorities as cured.

In Chinatown there are few vestiges
remaining of the great mass of debris
collected subsequent to the great fire
and no fears are entertained that the
district is now an infected one. The
debris is fast being collected and de-
posited in scows which are towed to
sea.

Difficult to Diagnose.

Another employee of the Pantheon
saloon died yesterday afternoon at the
Chinese hospital very suddenly, al-
though he had been in since Monday.
The dead man was a Chinese aged 23
years, and up to yesterday morning
had had no serious illness. When Dr.
Jobe visited the man at the hospital
at 9 o'clock the latter was sitting up
in bed and partaking of some rice. At
2 o'clock he suddenly became worse,
then unconscious and at 4 o'clock was
dead. The body was brought to the
morgue and a postmortem performed
by Dr. Garvin, witnessed by Dr. Wood
and Mr. Jobe. The suddenness of the death
caused some suspicion as to the cause
of death, although Dr. Jobe believed
it was a case of typhoid fever.

Inguinal incisions revealed no signs
of plague nor were any symptoms ob-
served in the axillary glands. The
spleen was very much enlarged but no
indications of plague bacilli were ob-
served. A heavy clot was found in the
heart, but this the doctors did not be-
lieve was the cause of death. No
typhoid symptoms were found in the
intestines and the more the physicians
examined the more mystical became
the probable cause. Smears of blood
from the spleen and from the two in-
guinal glands were taken for micro-
scopical examination. As far as a clinical
diagnosis is concerned the cause of
death appears to be bronchial pneumo-
nia.

Previous to his illness the Chinaman
had been employed around the saloon
and the stables connected therewith,
and had slept in a loft over the stable.

The peculiar circumstances attend-
ing this case, in connection with that
of Quon Fat Man, formed a basis for
much concern, and it was at first
thought that another plague death had
been added to the list.

Said to be Insanitary.

Honolulu, February 1st, 1900.
C. B. Wood, M.D.

Dear Sir:—We, the undersigned resi-
dents and property holders on Emma
street, and adjacent neighborhood, ob-
jection to the Board of Health to con-
demn, and cause to be removed, the
shacks on the Ewa corner of Baretania
and Emma streets, and the two (2)
wooden two (2) story buildings situ-
ated on the corner of Emma street and
Emma Place, occupied as a Chinese
laundry and Chinese store.

The said buildings have a large and
mixed class of roomers or indwellers,
and are in a highly insanitary condi-
tion, and are a menace to the health
of the community.

We further believe that there has
been no odorless excavator used on the
premises for nearly two (2) years. Our
inspectors have reported as to their
insanitary condition, and we cannot
understand why the Board of Health
has not taken action ere this. We can-
not see how the said buildings can be
placed in a sanitary condition.

We think they should be condemned
and burned; cesspool pumped out.

We all pray for immediate action.
Jno. S. McGrew, M. E. Grossman, Tea
Mori, L. F. Alvarez, J. H. Raymond,
F. L. Miner, F. R. Day, Mrs. L. T.
Winn, Club House; J. W. Luning, J.
M. Mebert, C. B. Cooper, C. B. High,
J. P. Morgan, R. E. Lockwood, sub-
inspector of above district.

Another Condemnation Tour.

The Board of Health composed of
President Wood, George W. Smith, E.
M. Hatch, F. J. Lowrey, Attorney-Gen-
eral Cooper and Dr. Emerson, made an
official tour of the remainder of the
Chinatown district under quarantine,
as well as of such portions as have
fallen under quarantine by the death
of Quon Fat Man, who resided in the
McLean block fronting on Nuuanu
street. The Board was accompanied
by Sanitary Engineer Cousins, E. R.
Hendry, Wm. Blaisdell and others in-
terested in the property visited.
The first visit was made to the Mc-

Lean block and the room which the
Chinaman formerly inhabited was in-
spected, together with such portions
of the main structure. The Mc-
Lean block was declared infected by
plague, a source of filth and a cause
of sickness, and therefore insanitary.
A motion to this effect was unanim-
ously carried. Under this condemnation
a large two-story affair used as a lodg-
ing house in Fowler's yard was also
declared insanitary.

A second visit to the premises behind
the Hotel street frontage was the oc-
casion for passing a second motion in
regard to all the sheds, kitchens and
all out-door buildings constructed in
the elbow formed by the buildings on
Nuuanu and Hotel streets. This con-
demnation includes all the buildings in
rear of the Perry and McLean blocks
to Fowler's yard lane and extending
mauka, taking in Mark's stable.

Block 11 was next inspected and con-
demnation made of every shed struc-
ture which is not a part of the main
buildings. A sweeping condemnation
order taking in all sheds behind Love's
bakery and Goo Kim's store was passed
by the Board, declaring them to be in-
sanitary. They will be destroyed under
direction of an agent of the Board of
Health.

Passing into the block bounded by
Nuuanu, Hotel, Smith and Kfing streets,
the Board was unanimous in declaring
that the lean-to and corrugated iron
structures are clearly against the fire
regulations, and furthermore were in-
sanitary and a source of filth. A general
condemnation motion was passed
respecting the interior of the block,
excepting two or three large ware-
houses which will be spared in the
wholesale destruction. In many of the
smaller warehouses, bunks were found
showing that these structures are gen-
erally used as sleeping quarters for
employees. This is a feature of Chin-
atown's business quarter which is great-
ly deprecated by the Board of Health
and forms a cause for condemning
many structures.

Following out the instructions of the
Merchants' Committee the Chinese
storekeepers on the Watikiki side of
Nuuanu street have begun tearing out
their rear sheds and depositing the
debris in the street where it will be
burned. When the Board made its
rounds all the Chinese and Japanese
in the block were busily engaged in this
work.

All sheds, wooden or corrugated iron,
in rear of the McLean and Perry blocks
will probably be given to the flames
on account of their being adjacent to
infected premises. As to the main
building no decision was arrived at by
the Board as to whether it should be
burned, or merely fumigated.

JAS. B. CASTLE HOME.

Tells of His Trip and How Plague
News Was Received.

Jas. B. Castle, who returned on the
China yesterday after an extended trip
in the United States, spoke as follows
concerning action on the Coast as re-
gards shipping sugar from here:

"The people in California are not at
all alarmed over the plague reports re-
ceived from here. It has had no per-
ceptible effect upon sugar as yet. The
Federal authorities have decided that
sugar loaded on a clean ship from a
vessel that is clean or from railroad
cars will be received in the States as
it always has been."

Asked about the progress of things
in Congress, Mr. Castle said:

"The friends of Hawaii in Congress
seemed very much surprised that there
should be any apprehension here in re-
gard to the passage of the territorial
bill. They thought it would go through
at this session, and very soon."

"Senator Morgan, in a speech in
Washington, said that so far the
plague situation was concerned, he
was less concerned about the disease
spreading in Honolulu than he would
be if San Francisco was attacked, be-
cause he knew that the Honolulu peo-
ple had learned to control situations
of importance to them very much bet-
ter than California people, or, in fact,
any community in the States. He said
that he had a great admiration for the
manner in which we take hold of crit-
ical situations and master them. Other
Senators and Representatives also
spoke in similar language."

"Speaker Henderson was very
friendly in his reference to Hawaii and
said that he felt sure the Hawaiian
territorial bill would be pushed right
through and passed this session."

Mr. Castle was in Washington the
day before he left the East on his way
home. At that time Congress was just
resembling after the holidays and
had not yet met.

Plague in Australia.

ADELPHIDE (South Australia), Jan.
23.—The bacillus of the bubonic plague
has been found on dead rats in a place
where a plague patient was isolated.
The Australian Colonies have declared
Adelaide an infected port.

PORT TOWNSEND (Wash.), Jan. 19.

—According to advices from Wash-
ington received here today the intro-
duction of the bubonic plague at Hon-
olulu was by means of merchandise arriving
at that port from the Orient. It is be-
lieved that the germs of the disease
were carried in dirt in which plants are
shipped, and also in a sort of muck in
which duck eggs are packed in China
and shipped both to Honolulu and this
country. So strong is the belief of the
department that it is by these means
the disease is introduced that Dr. Fos-
ter, United States quarantine officer
here, has been instructed by the depart-
ment to make a thorough investigation
of the matter.

GEN. BULLER FAILS TO PRESS BACK THE BOERS

(Continued from Page 1.)

longer in the Consular service, has received no instructions from the Government regarding his attitude toward newspaper correspondents. When pressed by inquiries, he said:

"I am still in the United States Consular service. I certainly have received no instruction to the contrary."

When urged to give more explicit information as to the nature of his instructions, and to say from whom they emanated, Mr. Macrum finally admitted that he had received no such instructions from Washington, but said that "under the circumstances, silence is dictated to me by common sense."

He said that all funds received at the United States Consulate at Pretoria up to the time of his departure, which had been sent from London to British prisoners, had been distributed to them. When he was asked why, assuming that his mission to Washington was of such urgency he did not take passage on the North German Lloyd liner Saale, which will leave Southampton on Wednesday evening, instead of waiting until Saturday to sail on the St. Paul from Cherbourg, Mr. Macrum replied that, coming from the hot African climate, he wished to get warm winter clothes for himself and his family before going to New York.

He wears a miniature South African Republic flag in his buttonhole, and still maintains a Sphinxlike silence in regard to the reasons for his repeated requests to be relieved of his duties at Pretoria. It is obvious that if Mr. Macrum really has any extraordinary message for President McKinley such a message has already been cabled in State Department cipher from the Embassy at Rome or Paris.

Sniping at Kimberley.

KIMBERLEY, Tuesday, Jan. 23.—(Afternoon Service).—The bombardments have ceased, but the Boers are perpetually engaged in sniping. "Long Cecil" is doing excellent work and Cecil Rhodes has personally fired several shells from the gun.

The Robinson Mine.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24 (Afternoon Service).—A despatch to the Herald from Brussels says: The Petit Bleu publishes the official report of the state engineer on the situation of the Robinson mine:

When the Transvaal Government took possession of the mine the shops contained almost nothing of £24,628 (\$123,140) of mineral entered on the books. Provisions estimated at £51,639 (\$258,195) were found to be worth £40,650.

It will be two years before the mine can be worked again.

The working stock is worn out, water has entered the mine and is three feet deep, as the pumps could not be utilized.

Since the beginning of the war to that battle of Colenso, the Boers say they have lost 212 killed, 682 wounded, eight of whom have recovered, and 200 prisoners.

Carrington's Assignment.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24 (Afternoon Service).—A despatch to the World from Beaufort says: The mystery surrounding Major-General Sir Frederick Carrington's release from his command in this district, accompanied by an unofficial statement that he was going to South Africa, is now solved. Hereafter, for reasons best known to themselves, the war office officials have refused to assign General Carrington to any command in South Africa, despite his long experience with British troops in that country.

Now it is known that Cecil Rhodes and the Chartered Company have received permission to raise, equip and put in the field a force of irregulars, and the war office has loaned General Carrington to the South African millionaires to command this force. No one can tell what the strength of this force will be or where it will be operated.

Neither will the friends of General Carrington here say whether there will be a native contingent with it.

An Anxious Situation.

LONDON, Jan. 24 (2:45 p. m.).—The extreme tension caused by what may be justly designated the most anxious pause since the war began had not been relieved up to the time of writing by anything save the daily stock exchange rumors which today happens to have been started by the bulls, who assert that General Warren has captured Spionkop. Anxiety in regard to the news is visible on all sides. The War Office was besieged at an early hour this morning and the clubs and other resorts liable to receive early news have been crowded with eager inquirers.

It is generally recognized that the Boer position, if ever taken, can only be captured at a tremendous cost.

A despatch from Pretoria dated Tuesday, January 23, somewhat amplifies the despatch of Monday, January 22, from the Boer head laager, cabled to the Associated Press last evening. It says:

"Four or five times during the day the British replaced their wearied soldiers by fresh ones. The Boer casualties to date are one man killed and two slightly injured. Our men are in excellent spirits. There is a large slaughter of the British."

"General Botha is now in sole command. General Cronje having been sent elsewhere."

The same despatch, evidently referring to the situation at Colenso says:

"One of the large Boer Maxims was temporarily disordered but was soon repaired."

"The British north camp is in confusion. People are observed trekking aimlessly in all directions."

Commenting on Captain Mahan's attitude, the St. James Gazette today remarks:

"His advice is good and needed in America. While strict neutrality is

maintained in the official world, and good will on England is best for the anti-Boer cause, it is simply not ending the public of this country is suggested as some correspondents are doing, that assignment to England is confined to a negligible body of Americans. The sympathy of America as a whole is in a measure of fact no more with England at this moment than was our popular sympathy with them at the outbreak of the war with Spain, and the contrast of official and popular attitudes is no less marked in the United States than it is in Germany."

As the afternoon progressed the excitement on Paik Maki reached a high pitch. But the War Office officials remained at 2:20 p. m. the oft-repeated statement that "no line had been received from General Buller." The suspense was increased by the belief that General Buller would have never published his intention to attack the Boers on Spionkop unless satisfied that the assault would be carried out before the news could be published and it was fully anticipated that the news of his success or failure would reach London in a few hours at the most.

The "Chinese" Ministers called at the War Office after lunch to ask for news.

TRANSVAAL NOTES.

Condensed Telegrams Covering All Minor News.

Adelbert Hay has reached Cape Town.

Rough Riders are enlisting in Vancouver.

Exchanges of prisoners are now going on.

London specials say the Boers are losing heavily.

A road to Ladysmith has been seized by Dundonald.

Boers have bought 750,000 pounds of beef in Chicago.

Lord Roberts has issued an order forbidding looting.

There is renewed talk of early European intervention.

The London Times notes a revival of Fenian activity.

The Boers are still holding their ground about Colesburg.

Two native regiments will be sent to South Africa from India.

British troops are reported to be having well under cross-fire.

The American hospital ship Maine has arrived at Cape Town.

Bullet-proof shields are being manufactured for British troops.

The Boers will treat captured correspondents as prisoners of war.

The Sixth Division of the British army has reached South Africa.

The British have seized the French steamer Garonne at Delagoa bay.

All private telegrams for the South African Republic will be stopped.

Col. Broadbent, from the Sudan, is to command Warren's light horse.

Lord Rosebery says the British reverses have made a united empire.

Numbers of Natal Dutchmen are recognized amongst the Boer dead.

The grass on the veldt is being destroyed by great swarms of locusts.

Montagu White is at Washington trying to secure American intervention.

The British artillery fire during Buller's assault was the heaviest of the war.

The Boers are accused of having fired on a woman's laager at Mafeking.

Emperor William expresses regret at British losses but praises Boer generalship.

The quarters of White and Hunter at Ladysmith were smashed by a Boer shell.

It is feared in London that the long strain will prove too much for Buller's troops.

Cheering news is badly needed by the British Ministry before Parliament meets.

Johannesburg can be made impregnable with fortifications made of mine tailings.

George Stevens, the famous English correspondent, has died of fever at Ladysmith.

The Seventh Lancers, Eighth Hussars and Seventh Dragoon Guards are being mobilized.

Owing to their contempt for European military methods the Boers have few foreign advisers.

Mafeking is still holding out. The garrison is well supplied with cattle and tinned meats.

Generals French and Gatacre are making reconnaissances while awaiting reinforcements.

The Netherlands Society of Philadelphia has passed resolutions of sympathy with the Boers.

General Buller has about twenty traction engines which draw from ten to fifteen wagons each.

Deaths from enteric fever and dysentery are increasing at Ladysmith. They average ten a day.

The steamer Bermuda has been enjoined from leaving Philadelphia with war material for the Boers.

Dr. Conan Doyle is on his way to the front. He says the war marks a turning point for Great Britain.

The German bark Marie, with flour for the Transvaal Government, has been taken as a British prize.

It is denied that Webster Davis of the State Department, who is going to Pretoria, has any official mission.

England has agreed not to interfere with German vessels north of Aden or a similar distance south of Delagoa Bay.

General Warren with eleven thousand men arrived within seventeen miles of Ladysmith on the 16th of January.

Two war correspondents, Nevins and Melton Pryor had a narrow escape near Ladysmith from a bursting shell.

Danish soldiers have sent 12,000 boxes of choice butter to the British soldiers through the Princess of Wales.

The Brussels correspondent of the London Chronicle asserts that the Boers have from 85,000 to 90,000 men in the field.

Advices from London state that 72 guns, 3710 artillerymen and 2210 horses would leave for South Africa during this week.

Senator Hale has made an impassioned speech in favor of recognizing a representative of the Transvaal at Washington.

It is estimated that the expedition to relieve Kimberley will have to be

detached before it can move further than the Tugela river.

A special from Rome says that President Kruger has asked for a United States protectorate over the Transvaal and Orange Free State.

It is said the Boers have committed a breach of neutrality by crossing into Portuguese territory. Artillery has been sent against them.

Kimberley is under constant bombardment. The garrison has manufactured a gun at the De Boers workshops that shoves well at 3000 yards.

The Cape town correspondent of the London Times reports that the sympathy of every Dutchman in South Africa is with the two republics.

The Duke of Marlborough has been appointed staff captain in connection with the Imperial Yeomanry being organized for South African service.

The German Reichstag has taken up the British seizure and von Bulow has asked foreign nations to co-operate in forbidding the policy which permits them.

A patrol of sixteen men of the New South Wales Lancers were ambushed and overwhelmed by a large body of Boers near Rensburg. Eight men escaped and returned next day to find one dead and one wounded comrade.

A number of dead Boer horses attested to the accuracy of their fire.

One of the British correspondents in Natal gives an interesting calculation of the Boer losses since the beginning of war. It makes a total of 6,425, of which nearly a third is estimated to have been incurred in the siege of Ladysmith. The British losses in killed, wounded and captured up to and including Thursday were 7,987 officers and men.

THE WAR IN LUZON.

Senor Mabini Wants a Civil Commission Sent.

MANILA, Jan. 23.—Senor Mabini, the strongest counsellor of Aguinaldo and his Congress, has sent a letter to General Otis asking that the United States Congress send a civil commission to treat with his countrymen. He says: "I hope confidently that when Americans and Filipinos know each other better not only will the present conflict cease, but other future ones will be forestalled."

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—(Afternoon Service).—A special to the Herald from Washington says:

The proposition of Aguinaldo's agent for making the desires of Filipinos known to civil representatives of this Government is perfectly feasible. It is all in Aguinaldo's own hands. He knows perfectly well the terms of peace, which mean surrender, acknowledgment of American sovereignty and the fullest measure of self-government, which will be framed after fully ascertaining the desires and capabilities of the Filipinos.

This was the statement made by Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith, after reading Senor Mabini's message to the Herald.

Colonel Denby of the Philippine Commission said that Senor Mabini was one of the most able Filipinos, and he regarded the fact that he had written the communication as a favorable indication. Col. Denby indicated that he believed there was plenty of work that a civil committee could do to advantage in the Philippines.

"It is my opinion," he said, "that civil government ought to be established in the islands as soon as possible and that as soon as any community shows itself ready or fit for government, such government ought to be established without waiting for the complete pacification of the islands."

"These governments ought to be built up from the bottom, starting with the municipal governments and then advancing to the provincial governments. If a modus vivendi could be established between a civil commission and the military authorities, it might be desirable to have a new commission sent out to continue the work of the old commission."

Other Administration officials read in a friendly spirit the message from Senor Mabini. In effect they say that Senor Mabini is requesting just what the Administration has contemplated doing for the Filipinos. The only conditions required are surrender and complete acknowledgment of the sovereignty of the United States. Then will come civil government and full and free conference with the natives with the view to giving them the largest measure of self-government.

As to the suggestion for a civil commission, a Cabinet officer told me the President contemplated sending such a commission to the Philippines at an early date. In his message to Congress he mentioned that it would soon be desirable to send the present commission or a part of it back to Manila, and this idea is now under consideration.

Concerning the visit of a Filipino commission to this country, the same Cabinet officer said it would be the policy of the Administration and Congress to give a full and free hearing to leading Filipinos, and that Congress at the proper time would doubtless welcome a representative body of men from the islands.

THE ROBERTS CASE.

Mr. Landis Severely Scores the Utah Saints.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—(Afternoon Service).—During the debate on the Roberts case Mr. Landis went over the record of the apostles of the Mormon Church to show that most of them were guilty of continued polygamous practices. Some of his statements were sensational. He scored the church for its alleged faith, arousing great enthusiasm by his scathing denunciation. At times he convulsed the House with his sarcasm. Of the fifteen apostles of the church when the proclamation was issued, he said, eleven were open violators of the law, and three had undoubtedly taken plural wives since it was promulgated.

Mr. Landis said he believed, and Mr.

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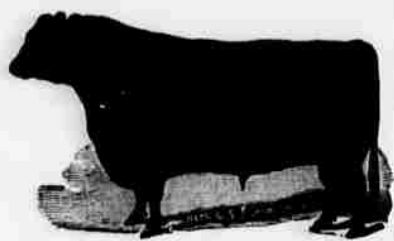
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Stock for breeding purposes a specialty.

Parties desiring to buy or sell anything in our lines would do well to consult us. Any information relating to same will be freely given.

Correspondence solicited.



The 1900

COLUMBIA, RAMBLER AND HARTFORD BICYCLES seem to be just about the right thing. We have had samples of these wheels and will have a big stock by the "Australia" in two weeks. Most of the Chainless Columbias are sold to arrive, there is such a demand for this wheel. They are four pounds lighter this year and are fitted with the

SPECIAL TROPICAL TIRES

which makes them a perfect mount for these islands. The Columbia Chainless weighs less than 25 pounds and we guarantee it for any rider weighing up to 300 pounds.

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Hartford and Rambler

chain wheels are beauties, call and see the samples. We have as complete repair shop as ever, though it is not so conveniently located at present. During this year we expect to get back to the old corner, where a fine modern department is to be fitted up in our new store. At present we sell, rent and repair wheels in the brick building opposite to where our old stand was and are able to do the best repair work done in town, rent the well known Columbia Chainless, and sell any model of Columbia, Rambler or Hartford for cash or on easy installments. We want your custom.

E. O. HALL & SON, LTD.

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IS NOW USED IN

Mattresses.

We have just received a large shipment of Fibre direct from the factory, and are now prepared to fill orders for those desiring

Cocoanut Fibre Mattresses.

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DON'T Spend Your Money ABROAD! You are making it here.

We beg to announce to the public that we are making great preparations for the coming Holiday Season, and will have a large stock of Well-Selected Goods from the principal factories of the world. Our buying is done by a concern who have had many years' experience in this business and control the largest trade on the Pacific Coast. We promise our patrons that many new articles in our lines that will be shown in San Francisco can be found in our store. Our stock will comprise

STERLING SILVER,
FINE PLATED WARE,
HAWAIIAN SOUVENIR SPOONS,
(New Designs.)
HAWAIIAN SOUVENIR CHINA,
(Something New.)
RICH CUT GLASS,
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FRENCH CHINA,
GERMAN CHINA,
ENGLISH CHINA,
FIGURES,
BRONZES,
ORNAMENTS,
JARDINIERS,
LAMPS,
And Many Novelties.

All goods sent out as presents will be prepared in a separate department, where they will be put up in the best of style, using fine boxes, paper, etc.

Our Holiday Season will open about the middle of November, which will give our friends on the other islands ample opportunity. You will be able to give more presents this year because our prices are right.

Special care given to mail orders.

W. W. DIMOND & CO. LIMITED.

King Street.

Merchant street entrance next to the Postoffice through our Arcade.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER
IS WARRANTED TO CLEANSE THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scoury, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Backache or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scoury.
Cures Eczema.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swelling.
Cures the Blood from all Impure Matter.

From whatsoever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the system. It is the only Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and is warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex. The Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles of 9d., each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 12s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases.—BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDERS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LANCET AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Limited, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lancet and Midland Counties Drug Company, Limited, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-Famed Blood Mixture" blown in the bottle with HOUTCHINSON'S ARE GENUINE.

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Weston's Centrifugals.
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Boston.
The Aetna Fire Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn.
The Alliance Assurance Co., of Boston.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH - EDITOR.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1900.

PLATT'S AMENDMENTS.

Senator Platt's proposed amendments to the Cullum bill embody one superfluity and one injustice.

The superfluity is that amendment which continues the existing customs between the United States and Hawaii until further legislation by Congress. Senator Platt ought to know that this matter was covered by the Newlands resolutions which achieved precisely what he now proposes to seek.

The injustice is in the amendment striking out the provision for the election of a delegate to Congress. Hawaii offered itself to the Union in full confidence that it would have representative government. In sharing the responsibilities of the nation, as it is already doing in some measure, it properly asks for a voice in fixing those responsibilities. The United States has stopped Chinese immigration here and the sale of our public lands, while bills are pending to extend other forms of Federal jurisdiction. The Cullum bill itself puts the United States officially in full possession. Would Senator Platt in view of all this deny Hawaii the right to say a word in its own behalf at Washington when its interests may be imperilled? If so his ideas on the subject of taxation without representation differ widely from those of the founders of the republic.

We cannot believe that the Platt amendments will be accepted. They are purely mischievous and are satisfactory to nobody except the anti-expansion fanatics and the sugar trust.

ON THE TUGELA.

The capture of Spion Kop by General Warren's forces is mildly encouraging but not important. Spion Kop, a high point in a rocky plateau eight miles eastward of the Boer positions on the Tugela, is little more than an outpost. That the Boers did not value it highly is shown by the small garrison they kept there; that its capture by the British has made no decisive change in the general situation is shown by the fact that the Boers still hold their main lines of defence, from which Buller's army, after tremendous fighting, were three times hurled.

This force of General Warren's is the one, 11,000 strong, that crossed the Tugela several miles up before the time of Buller's advance and undertook to reach the Transvaal army in flank. It is now in a position to co-operate in further advance movements unless it should be surprised and annihilated by an overwhelming force. There is more or less peril of this and until further advice are had the impression that the Boers scammed from Spion Kop for a purpose, answers as well as any other.

There is, too, some room to suspect that Warren was wanted to join in the grand assault, but did not arrive on the field in time. If so, Buller's campaign will come in for some very sharp criticism apart from that which attaches to his failure to carry fortified points.

From all the news that can be gathered, we still believe that the Boers have made themselves impregnable in the Tugela mountains to any force General Buller can now bring against them. One good marksman entrenched is worth five ordinary marksmen outside the breastworks. That is partly because of his marksmanship, partly because, in his shelter, he is less nervous than the advancing enemy, and partly because of the fatigue and excitement of the latter reacts upon offensive fighting efficiency. So if 25,000 Boers are waiting under cover at Tugela neither 30,000 nor 50,000 nor even 100,000 Britishers, brave though they may be, can feel at all sure of dislodging them.

AN ORTUSE CONTEMPORARY.

The Boston Herald is never an uninformed paper about beans and other things Bostonian and it knows New England fairly well. But its ignorance of everything West of the Hudson river is something appalling. Of the Mississippi and Platte country it is the veriest smatterer of a critic; of the Pacific Coast the Herald's views are diverting, absurd and when the paper comes to talk about matters Hawaiian it makes a spectacle of itself from which sane men turn with grief.

In the days of the monarchical overthrow in these islands the Herald was wont to print "news" about the Provisional Government which even Charles Nordhoff would not have written. During the Wilcox rabbit-chase of 1895 it was sure that Hawaii would come under the heel of a "masterful native dictator." Touching annexation it was painfully and imitatively addicted to the "leprosy and loot" idea. In fact we have never known the Herald to have a correct premise about the poli-

tics, religion, racial status, business, commerce, labor or prospects of Hawaii and hence are not surprised to discover in its editorial columns such an expression as this about the measures taken in Honolulu to stamp out the plague:

At Honolulu there appears to be an intelligent control exercised. If we are responsible in any degree for that achievement, the government at Washington would be justified, as a measure of protection for our own country, in sending a medical expert to Honolulu, with the police and soldiers needed to enforce his rule. The system of doing nothing to check the disease but too at a certain quarter of the city by means of shrouds is an indication either of fright or administrative stupidity. Whatever the cause, the method certainly is discreditable to the provisional government.

The suggestion to send a medical despatch here with police and soldiers to enforce his rule is worthy of opera bouffe. If the Herald had enjoyed the faintest conception of what it was talking about it would have been justified in laughing at itself. So far as there being no intelligent control exercised, the control is so complete and so sagacious that it has drawn the warmest commendation from the United States medical officer (Dr. Carmichael) stationed here and from the Consular corps as well. Honolulu has been and is being scientifically cleaned; soldiers, police and citizens have done their part in the defensive work; plague spots have been burnt away; seven-eighths of the Asiatic population have been put in detention camps; every person in the judicial district of Honolulu has been and is being inspected twice a day; plague patients have been instantly and properly cared for and the bodies of the dead cremated; a land and water quarantine has been maintained; vast sums of money have been appropriated. Boston could do no more and the chances are that, under similar circumstances, it would not do half so much.

May we suggest to the Herald that it go to the expense of sending an intelligent journalist to Hawaii to inform it about these islands. At present as in the past it seems to be getting its information at second hand from the materialized spirit of Julius Palmer.

King Oscar's military budget makes it look as if Sweden meant to have a warm season with Norway before the robins nest again.

On the whole, the two great English-speaking peoples are not making much of a success of their wars in the distant farming precincts.

If Andrew Carnegie intends to spend millions in trying to elect Bryan he will give a new footnote to the old adage about the men who are soon parted from their money and have nothing to show for it.

Boer Generals are said to have a hearty contempt for European military methods. Seeing how the Italians conducted themselves in Abyssinia and the Greeks in Thessaly and how the English Generals are doing now, Boer opinions are not to be coughed down.

The Filipinos probably want a civil commission to visit them so as to secure more delay. Such is the essence of all their diplomacy. If the war can be interrupted by fruitless conferences they may be able to tide it along to the rainy season, when they will find plenty of time to recruit their energies for a third campaign.

Several days ago this paper referred to the tactical impossibility of Buller's army carrying the Boer intrenchments. The latest news bears out the prediction of defeat, as General Buller, with 30,000 men, has been repeatedly hurled back from the Boer lines. British heroism spent its force in vain against the embattled riflemen of the twin republics. Everything possible was done to dislodge the enemy, the fire of the British artillery, for example, being the most tremendous known to any battle of the war. Yet it all went for nothing.

The telegrams marked "Afternoon Service" in this paper and many of the condensed news notes which go with them, are from the afternoon budget of the Associated Press of the day upon which the steamer bringing Coast files left San Francisco. These telegrams serve as an ample postscript to those in the latest morning papers received at the news-stands. They are given to the Advertiser's readers by virtue of an arrangement made with the general office of the Associated Press at Chicago.

Kauai has done itself credit in connection with the plague. Not only have its citizens, in taking their protective measures, cordially fallen in with the wishes of the Board of Health, but the white and Hawaiian ladies have busied themselves in making and collecting clothes for the unfortunate here. In this latter work even the Japanese women have co-operated. Such a record is admirable, especially when Kauai might have followed a conspicuous precedent and surrounded itself with a Chinese wall.

Waves are going up at night have been expected. There was never any good reason for them to come down.

Next time a peace conference will not be counted as a quorum until the delegates from the Transvaal are in their seats.

If the Chinese haven't much heart for firecrackers this New Year they can properly omit them and make sure of a chance to celebrate in double measure next time by helping clean the town now.

The Council of State has been authorized by President McKinley to expend funds for the sanitary protection of Honolulu and the islands generally. This will give the Council a wide discretion and lead, we hope, to the adoption of all measures needed, not only to expunge the plague but to cut down the chances of its recurrence.

The cable ship Nero late in port, has made the deepest ocean soundings—2,200 feet. This means a lower fall by 250 fathoms than the extreme depths hitherto measured. As this abyssal valley in the ocean bed crosses the natural route of the cable between Guam and Manila, the engineering problems before the cable people are rendered more difficult than had been supposed.

One gets a sad glimpse of the real meaning of war on the deck of the transport Missouri, a vessel with nearly three hundred sick, wounded and dead soldiers en route. These were all lusty young fellows a year or so ago, most of whom came ashore at Honolulu for a good time. Now the living among them are going home crippled and diseased, to ask themselves whether, after all, the thing was worth while.

The report that a 9-year-old Prince has been made Emperor of China is quite credible. The Empress Dowager had things her own way before Hwang Su attained his majority and would naturally like to have a similar chance again. With a lad of nine to sit on the throne, she could manage the empire, or what is left of it, for at least ten or twelve years to come. One may well believe, therefore, that she, with her opportunities, has compelled the imprisoned Hwang Su to name a juvenile successor.

The United States Industrial Commission, appointed by the President to look into the trust and other industrial questions, will render its report to Congress in about a month and will urge, it is said, three recommendations: First, to prevent railroads from making discriminating freight rates in favor of trusts; second, to compel all trusts to make public statements of their condition; third, to prevent over-capitalization of trusts. These recommendations are understood to have the President's backing and to be the basis of probable legislation.

On the basis of the sanitary census Honolulu may claim between 40,000 and 45,000 inhabitants. This makes a very substantial increase since 1890 and serves to encourage the belief that Honolulu will have 100,000 people before 1910. The conditions of growth for the next ten years will be vastly better—assuming that nothing happens to sugar—than they were in the last decade. We have now passed the era of revolutions and learned, through much tribulation, how to keep the city clean. Stable government is assured. With the plague out of the way, sewers built, a model Chinatown constructed and the country opened up, growth of population, not only in Honolulu but everywhere else in the group may be depended on.

The mortality report for January appears in another column. It shows an increase of \$3 over the death list of January, 1899. Among the striking facts adduced is the one that there were more deaths from consumption and pneumonia than from the bubonic plague—thirty-seven from the former maladies and thirty-five from the latter one. There were eighteen deaths from fever, including two which were singularly diagnosed as coming from "Hawaiian fever." As usual, the mortality among the Hawaiians was greatest, the list showing that seventy-four natives passed away. Next come the Japanese with forty-four and the Chinese with thirty-two. Listed as to age, the more numerous deaths, forty-two in all, were among children less than one year old, a state of things which augurs inexcusable neglect of infants.

New Likelike Wharf.

The new Likelike wharf will soon be ready for use, and when it is done will be quite an addition to the waterfront. The steam roller has been at work leveling and smoothing the coral to get it ready for the concrete work, which will be below an asphaltum surface. On a line with the shed on the outside a pavement of wooden blocks will be laid to the edge of the wharf. The shed is all ready to be put up, having been constructed in parts. The wharf, when completed, will compare favorably with any in San Francisco.

"Eye Like the Master's Eye."

You are master of your health, and if you do not attend to duty, the blame is easily located. If your blood is out of order, Hood's Sarsaparilla will purify it.

It is the specific remedy for troubles of the blood, kidneys, bowels or liver.

Blotches—"My face used to be covered with pimples and blotches and I suffered from continuous headaches. Hood's Sarsaparilla quickly removed the cause and my face is smooth. Have no more headaches." F. H. Seibert, Hammond, Ind.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Makes the complexion clear, the hair growing and only equalled by the best. Hood's Sarsaparilla.

MORTUARY REPORT.

Following is the mortuary report for January, prepared by C. B. Reynolds, agent of the Board of Health:

DEATHS BY WARDS.

Ward 1	45
Ward 2	41
Ward 3	27
Ward 4	21
Ward 5	38
Outside	1
Non-residents	6

PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS.

Annual death rate per 1,000 for	
month	47.46
Hawaiians	59.37
Chinese	35.82
Japanese	70.40
Portuguese	26.18
All others	21.00

REPORTED AGE.

Under 1	42
1 to 5	8
5 to 10	3
10 to 20	11
20 to 30	28
30 to 40	33
40 to 50	25
50 to 60	10
60 to 70	7
Over 70	9
Total	176

NATIONALITY.

Hawaiian	74
Chinese	32
Portuguese	12
Japanese	44
Great Britain	3
United States	4
Other nationalities	7

COMPARATIVE MONTHLY MORTALITY.

January, 1895	49
January, 1896	51
January, 1897	52
January, 1898	71
January, 1899	93
January, 1900	176

CAUSE OF DEATH.

Accident	1
Asthma	1
Bronchitis	8
Beriberi	3
Burns	1
Bubonic plague	35
Consumption	20
Carcinoma	2
Colic	1
Convulsions	2
Cholera infantum	2
Croup	1
Cardiac incompetency	1
Diarrhoea	2
Debility	2
Drowning	1
Dysentery	1
Enteritis	9
Fever—Hawaiian	2
Fever—Typhoid	8
Fever—Malarial	5
Fever—Puerperal	2
Fever—Remittent	1
Gastritis	1
Gangrene	1
Heart disease	4
Hemorrhage (cerebral)	2
Infantile	7
Intestinal catarrh	2
Locomotor ataxia	1
Measles	2
Malnutrition	2
Nephritis	1
Oedema pulmonum	1
Old age	3
Pneumonia	17
Pharyngitis	1
Peritonitis	4
Paralysis	1
Premature birth	1
Septicæmia	1
Syphilis	2
Strangulation	1
Uraemia	1
Unknown	1

A Family of Sailors.

Mate Saunders of the ship E. B. Sutton, soon to arrive at this port, is one of four brothers, all of whom have followed the sea since early youth. One of the brothers is Captain Saunders of the bark Mohican, plying between this port and San Francisco. When Mate Saunders was in New York, before starting on the present voyage, he met his other two brothers, one of whom is captain of the steamer Trinidad. It was the first time the three had met in eight years, and they held a merry reunion.

HERE IS A CHANCE TO DO SOME ONE A KINDNESS.

If the reader of this should chance to know of any one who is subject to attacks of bilious colic he can do him no greater favor than to tell him of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. It always gives prompt relief. For sale by all druggists and dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

NATIONAL CAPITAL

(Continued from Page 1.)

satisfaction here, because it is an evidence of the pluck and determination of the citizens in a serious crisis. Through the presence of the ex-President of the Board of Health, not only the officials of the Treasury Department, but the highest medical authorities here, have learned with what intelligence and skill the cholera of 1865 was treated by the Board of Health and the citizens of Honolulu. This is especially important at the present time, when Honolulu stands as an outpost of the United States. It is a proof to Congress and the people that in the fighting of pestilence and disease the utmost confidence may be reposed in the local authorities, backed by an intelligent public sentiment.

Colonel Sam Parker left on the 16th for San Francisco. His presence here has been welcomed by the friends of the Hawaiian bills. Senators and members of the House look upon him as a representative Hawaiian; his genial and attractive manners are assumed to represent those of a native gentleman. Col. Parker does not approve of all of the provisions of the Hawaiian bill, but recommends the passage of it as it is rather than cause delay by amendments. Several Senators who are pressing the bill in the Senate urged him to remain here in order to furnish information about the land and other questions, provided information was wanted, but Col. Parker was unable to remain.

"Bob" Wilcox and his old friend, Moreno, are often seen on the streets. The current report is that Moreno candidly advised Mr. Wilcox to return to the islands, unless he had much treasure in his possession; Mr. Wilcox, it is said, is considering the advice of this ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs with much seriousness.

Col. Little of Hilo is often seen about the corridors of the Capitol. He denounces freely the Dole government and the judges who now hold office. While he comments freely upon the insufficiency of the judiciary and the great need of reform in selecting judges, he does not fail to intimate that he can personally supply any desirable amount of judicial wisdom, integrity and skill, and that Providence has raised him up to serve as one of the judicial lights in the Pacific.

Col. Little proposed twenty-six amendments to the Hawaiian bill in the Senate. The Senate committee, after asking suggestions from the representatives of the Government and business men of Hawaii, rejected all of them, excepting several which were not important. The bill will, however, be amended more or less in the Senate. It is to be discussed immediately after the debate on the Finance bill is concluded. The close of this debate was expected on January 25th, but yesterday the time for taking a vote upon it was fixed for February 15th. At that date the Hawaiian matter will be taken up.

Mr. and Mrs. John W. Foster of Washington entertained at dinner on the 16th of January the following persons: Chief Justice and Mrs. Fuller, General and Mrs. Miles, ex-Attorney General and Mrs. McVeigh, Surgeon General and Mrs. Sternberg, ex-Senator Henderson, Mrs. Senator Elkins, Mrs. D. H. Manning, Japanese Minister Komura, Mr. W. O. Smith.

Mr. Henry Adams has returned to Washington after a long absence in Europe. He is entertaining General Hartwell. Mr. Adams is deeply interested in Hawaiian matters.

PLAQUE PRECAUTIONS.

New Rules in Force at the Port of San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 25.—In view of the existence of the bubonic plague in Honolulu and Asiatic ports the supervising surgeon general of the Marine Hospital Service of the United States has issued a circular letter to Collectors of the Port making them acquainted with the additional quarantine regulations adopted by the service. The new rules are very stringent with regard to the inspection, detention and fumigation of baggage and cargo of vessels arriving from a suspected or infected port.

For instance, passengers shall not be vaccinated at or en route from ports or places infected with plague, such vaccination being held to increase the liability of plague infection, and by inducing fever and swollen glands tends to confuse the diagnosis at the port of arrival. This operation must be performed at the port of arrival and just prior to release from quarantine.

Mammalian animals, such as dogs, cats, monkeys, mice, etc., shall not be shipped from a plague-infected or suspected port or place.

The new rules were put into effect at this port yesterday.

MANAGER F. J. CROSS.

The Officers of Inter-Island Telegraph Company.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)
At the meeting of the stockholders of the Inter-Island Telegraph Co. held yesterday afternoon, the permanent organization was effected. The temporary officers were elected and F. J. Cross made manager for the ensuing year.

U. S. APPROVED

Council of State Acts Indorsed.

Expenditures Allowed—Governor General Davis Suggests Puerto Rican Labor.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs received the following dispatches by the mail yesterday directed to President Dole:

Washington, D. C., Jan. 23, 1900.
W. A. Cooper, United States Dispatch Agent, Post Office Building, San Francisco.

Please forward the following to Honolulu by China scheduled to sail 25th inst.

The Hon. S. B. Dole, Honolulu.

In view of the importance of thorough and immediate measures for the sanitary protection of Honolulu and of any other spot in the Hawaiian Islands threatened with contagion, the President directs me to say to you that all proper expenditures authorized by the Council of State of Hawaii under the provisions of section six of article eighty-one of the Hawaiian constitution for the purpose of eradicating the bubonic plague will meet the President's full approval.

Signed JOHN HAY,
Secretary of State.
12:47 p. m.

Washington, Jan. 24, 1900.
S. B. Dole, Honolulu, H. I.

For Steamer China.
Care C. Wilder,
Hawaiian Consul General.

All proper expenditure for needed sanitary improvements in Honolulu authorized by Council of State under Hawaiian constitution approved by President McKinley following yours 14th inst.

ALFRED S. HARTWELL.
8:30 p. m.

The Government is also in receipt of information which includes the statement that in a conversation held between Hon. A. S. Hartwell and General Davis, Military Governor of Puerto Rico, the latter suggested that if the Hawaiian Islands had a scarcity of labor the planters here could get all the field laborers they wanted from Puerto Rico. General Davis based his suggestion upon facts and figures which were laid before Mr. Hartwell at the time. Mr. Hartwell adds that probably the Pacific mail steamers could be induced to go out of their way to afford the means of transportation, via Panama. The class of laborers proposed, he states, are used to working in the cane fields under much the same conditions as obtain in Hawaii, and the quality of the labor offered is commented very favorably upon.

In commenting upon the latest amendments offered to the Hawaiian Territorial bill President Dole said he thought the proposition to strike out the provision for the election of a delegate to Congress, as far as Hawaii was concerned, was unjust, but he had no opinion to express as to Puerto Rico. In regard to the amendment to eliminate the provision of the Hawaiian Commission and continue the Hawaiian Custom regulations in force until further legislation by the United States Congress, he thought such an amendment was already covered by the Newlands' resolution and was therefore, useless.

In speaking of the other Hawaiian bills before Congress President Dole said: "The Pettigrew bill extends the provisions of Section 4, Chapter 301 of the Laws of 1894, to all the Territories within the domain of the United States. The law referred to now applies only to States containing desert lands susceptible of reclamation by irrigation. The law provides that the Federal Government may grant to any such States, having such desert lands, a million acres thereof, I think without cost, for the sake of their being improved by the water. The State to furnish irrigation and open the same to settlers in small holdings.

"I don't know whether that is aimed at these islands or not; these islands are not a territory at present, but when they become so the law will probably apply to them, if they contain desert lands within the meaning of the bill.

"Senate bill No. 729 provides for extending the laws of Commerce and Navigation and Merchant Seamen to Hawaii. There is also House bill No. 2971 extending the anti-contract labor laws of the United States to Hawaii, and House bill No. 4599 and Senate bill No. 600 extending the laws of the United States regulating immigration to these islands. To me all these seem to be covered by Sections 5, 89 and 90 of the bill to provide a Government for the Territory of Hawaii.

Senate bill No. 2000, reorganizing appointments to and removals from civil offices in outlying dependencies of the United States, provides regulations for appointments and removals which do not apply to such officers in the United States. It provides that appointments shall be made irrespective of the political affiliations of the appointees and in such a manner as to represent the entire country and give to each political party, as nearly as practicable, its proportionate share thereof.

"That I consider a pretty good proposition, if it can be carried out. The bill provides that appointees shall not be removed except for incompetency, misconduct, inefficiency or neglect of duty. It further provides proceedings for ascertaining such delinquencies. This is good in principle, but probably impracticable as the whole matter, in case the official denies the charges, has to be referred to the President, who may appoint some person in the vicinity of the place of the office to investigate and report to the President.

"Now, as there is no chief of present between the mainland and the larger part of the outlying dependencies, it might take six months to a year to remove an incompetent official. Such delay would certainly be prejudicial to the administration of affairs outside of the United States proper."

GEN. BULLER FAILS TO PRESS BACK THE BOERS

(Continued from Page 2.)

Roberts had not denied, that Margaret C. Shipp had become his plural wife since Utah was admitted in 1896. He paid a high tribute to the Christian missionaries who had worked among the people of Utah. Mr. Roberts, he said, had boasted that he had received the votes of the Gentiles in his district. That, Mr. Landis said, was because he ran as a Democrat as well as a Mormon, because his opponent "had been a Danite who had killed his man."

In concluding, he adjured the 2,000 polygamists in Utah to take care of their plural wives, but in God's name to refrain from multiplying their infamy by bringing more children into the world.

THE CULLOM BILL.

Platt Moves to Strike Out the Delegation Provision.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—(Afternoon Service.)—Senator Platt of Connecticut today gave notice of important amendments he will offer to the bill providing a form of government for Hawaii and Puerto Rico. One of Senator Platt's proposed amendments to each of the bills strikes out the provision for the election of a delegate to Congress. If adopted, neither Puerto Rico nor Hawaii would be represented in Congress. The other amendments relate to the customs regulations. In the case of Hawaii he proposes to eliminate the provision of the Hawaiian Commission and insert a clause for the continuance of the existing customs relations between the United States and Hawaii until further legislation by Congress.

The customs provision suggested by Mr. Platt in the case of Puerto Rico requires the collection on Puerto Rican articles imported into the United States of "a sum equivalent to 80 per cent of the customs duties levied upon like articles imported into the United States from foreign countries." Articles originating in the United States and shipped to Puerto Rico are to pay there 80 per cent of the duty imposed upon importations from other countries.

CANAL BILL WILL PASS.

Poll of Congress Shows It Has an Overwhelming Majority.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The Call has made a canvass of Senators and Representatives with the object of ascertaining their views on the Nicaragua canal. Following is the result:

In favor of action this session—Senators 62, Representatives 204. Total 318.

In favor of delay—Senators 1, Representatives 29. Total 30.

Non-committal or not canvassed—Senators 23, Representatives 67. Total 90.

The Hepburn-Morgan bill will be passed during the present session of Congress. It is on the legislative programme for early consideration in both houses. Speaker Henderson is in favor of the bill and of prompt action. Senator Frye, President pro tempore of the Senate, wants action by the Senate and expresses the belief that the bill will be passed at an early date. The measure will receive the approval of the President.

There is an overwhelming majority in both houses of Congress in favor of the pending bill and in favor of passing it without waiting for the report of the Walker commission. These statements are fully warranted by a careful canvass of the two houses made by The Call. It is apparent from the roll here given that only the presentation of some strong argument for delay now unforeseen by the leaders can change the programme.

Osman Digna Taken.

CAIRO, Jan. 19.—News was received here tonight that Osama Digna, principal general of the late Khalifa Abdullah, has been captured.

It has been known that he was once in the neighborhood of Irtah six days ago, and several expeditions were organized from Suakin, under Captain Burgess, with the result that Osama Digna was taken unhurt in the hills yesterday. He will arrive at Suakin tomorrow.

DUKE OF TECK DEAD.

Had Been Insane Since the Death of the Duchess.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The Duke of Teck, who died last evening, had been insane since the death of the Duchess and had been constantly under restraint. Previous to her death he showed signs of insanity, which subsequent to her demise became fully developed. His death was hastened by an attack of paralysis, which came on suddenly. The general feeling in court circles is that it was a merciful release, though putting the finishing touches on the gloom now overwhelming society, and there is now no prospect of any social season in London, as the court necessarily will go into mourning, when so many leading families are already wearing. No members of the family were at the Duke's bedside when he died, but the Duke and Duchess of York arrived at Richmond Park this afternoon.

JOHN RUSKIN DEAD.

The Great Englishman Succumbs to Influenza.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—John Ruskin is dead. He was taken with influenza and died peacefully.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—Last Thursday evening, when Mrs. Severn went to Ruskin to read him the war news and Edna Lyall's "In the Golden Days," she found him annoyed by a throat irritation and complaining of pains all over. She was considerably alarmed, as several of the servants at Brantwood had been attacked by influenza. She got him to bed and summoned his physicians, who found his temperature to be

102 and enjoined the utmost care. Nevertheless, Ruskin was comfortable and a dinner of soup, pheasant and champagne on Friday and Saturday evening passed off. The next day he showed a marked change and suffered this passage. It was marked by a severe attack of influenza, his head being swollen in strength until, at 11:20 p. m., it faded away into a peaceful sleep.

HAWAII TO COME IN.

Intended to Give It American Tariff Laws.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Representative Payne's bill to extend the customs and internal revenue laws of the United States over the island of Puerto Rico will be considered by the House Committee on Ways and Means during the present week. The bill extending the revenue laws over Hawaii is also to be advanced as rapidly as possible. It is not intended by Congress that any of the insular possessions of the United States except Puerto Rico and Hawaii shall be brought into the revenue system of the United States. The present policy of the administration and of the leaders in Congress is to have the Philippines permanently retain their own tariff against the United States and all other countries, giving all other nations the same trade advantages that are enjoyed by the United States, in accordance with the "open door" principle. Under the treaty with Spain the United States is obliged to maintain this system for ten years at least.

CONSUMPTIVES.

California May Forbid Them Admission to the State.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 22.—To keep consumptives out of California from the east and the germs of bubonic plague out of this State from the west were the themes discussed last night by the State Board of Health at its monthly meeting held in the Grand Hotel and attended by the members of the new San Francisco Board of Health. It was also decided by the State Board that it would, with the approval of the Governor, assume complete control of the State quarantine law. Governor Perkins, which was managed by the city board before the inauguration of the present municipal regime prescribed by the new charter. The members of the State and of the city boards assured one another that they all wished to co-operate harmoniously in the interests of the public health. Between these two boards there will be no conflict of authority. An effort is to be made by diplomatic and courteous means to induce the Federal quarantine officer at Honolulu to send word at once to San Francisco apprising the resident member of the State Board of Health of any contagious disease aboard any vessel bound from the Hawaiian Islands to San Francisco. If Dr. Kinyoun will act in harmony with the State and city quarantine officers they feel that much will have been accomplished toward preventing the importation of diseases from Hawaii and the Orient.

PRESS TELEGRAMS.

Brief Abstracts of the Latest Current.

Parliament met on January 29. The slack barrel coopers have formed a trust. Alaska is to become a military department. Mormons at Salt Lake are opposing vaccination. A woman's college has been started at Pasadena. Dawson property worth \$500,000 has been burned. The House is still debating on the Roberts case. Smallpox is spreading in Washington and Idaho. Seventy thousand coal miners have struck in Austria. Richard Blackmore, author of "Lorna Doone," is dead. Salt Lake schools have been closed because of smallpox. San Francisco is trying to organize a commercial museum. The Austrian Crown Prince is to take a morganatic wife. Alcatraz will soon be crowded with prisoners from Manila. Fighting Joe Wheeler has resigned from the army. General MacArthur is pursuing small bands of insurgents. The new drydock at Mare Island will be constructed of stone. The Senate has ratified the Samoan treaty without division.

Insurgents are trying to retake the Laguna province in force.

Latest Wall Street news shows that glucose sugar rose a point.

The tower on a new business block of Chicago is 335 feet high.

Floods in Northern Japan have caused a loss of 13,000,000 yen.

The United States treasury gold holdings amount to \$100,102,375.

General Anderson is to be retired. General Ludlow will succeed him.

Gen. T. H. Stanton, the fighting paymaster, is seriously ill at Manila.

The steamer Townsend has been totally wrecked on the Alaska coast.

The majority committee report in the Senate is against seating Quay.

The Glasgow steamship Ardanlu has been sunk at sea. Two lives lost.

Two thousand members of the Dewey family are to banquet the Admiral.

France has settled its troubles with China and has got Kwong Chan Wan.

D. O. Mills has been elected a director of the New York Central Railroad.

President McKinley is unable to come to the Pacific Coast at present.

A woman claiming to be Mrs. Luetzel is in the hands of the Ohio police.

Mr. J. Bryan is making speeches in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut.

Andrew Carnegie will spend vast sums to defeat the Republicans next year.

The San Francisco Police Board has not yet agreed on a successor to Chief Lee.

The Federal Government will not buy the submarine torpedo boat Holland.

Afternoon New York report, Jan. 25th: Sugar—Raw, firm; refined, steady.

Archbishop Chapelle has been requested by the Filipinos to remove the friars.

A shipment of 200,000 pairs of socks is shortly to be made to Manila for the troops.

The plague is dying out in Japan, only a few sporadic cases being reported.

The Standard Oil Company's warehouse at Portland, Ore., has been burned.

Dr. John E. Davis, professor of mathematics in the Wisconsin University, is dead.

Prof. H. A. Hazen of the Weather Bureau has been killed in a bicycle collision.

Judge E. F. Dunne has been re-elected president of the Iroquois Club of Chicago.

Representative Lentz asserts that important papers in the Roberts case are missing.

A woman at Omaha snapped a cord in her throat by yawning and will probably die.

A large part of the town of Ward, a Colorado mining camp, has been destroyed by fire.

Maj. Lallande, American chief of police of Guatemala, has been shot dead by a desperado.

Col. James M. Bell, U.S.A., has been made a brigadier for his services in the Philippines.

A Copenhagen correspondent says America will acquire a sphere of influence in China.

It is expected that at least ten ships of the American Asiatic squadron will be ordered home.

The anti-trust conference to assemble at Chicago February 12 will have over 500 delegates.

Senator Jones has given notice that he will move to reconsider the vote on the Samoan treaty.

Railroads west of Chicago have advanced rates on 200 articles by an average of 10 per cent.

The census of Puerto Rico gives San Juan 32,500 inhabitants and Ponce 56,000; the island 957,000.

Buffet dining-cars are to be added to the equipment of Chicago's surface and elevated street railroads.

The Chinese Government offers a large price for the bodies of Kang Yu Wei and other reformers.

Rockefeller is engineering a combine of all gas, electric light and traction companies in New York.

Dr. Amos G. Warner, head of the department of economics and sociology in Stanford University, is dead.

Wm. Jameson Reid, author of "Through Unexplored Asia," is denounced as a self-evident fraud.

It is reported that Bryan has quarreled with chairman Jones on the silver issue and that Jones will resign.

The bubonic plague has broken out in Rosario, near Buenos Ayres, and a rigorous cordon has been established.

General Bates, Wheaton and Schwan have occupied the principal towns of Cawis and Batangas provinces.

Journalists have decided against Joseph Chamberlain's English dinner from trade schemes in favor of American trade.

In the Swedish budget King Oscar asks for forty-six new batteries of artillery, 100,000 Mausers and 50,000,000 cartridges.

The steamer lost with all hands in St. Mary's bay has been identified as the German tankship Helgoland, of 1,563 tons.

Martin Bergen, catcher of the Boston baseball team, murdered his wife and two children at their home. Insanity is suspected.

In the Senate Mr. Pettigrew made a violent speech, charging the President with concealing the agreement with the Sultan of Jolo.

One of the regiments engaged at San Juan, and which lost none in killed, wounded or missing, has filed 419 claims for pensions.

King Menekle, who recently started for the Sudan border with a large force, has returned to his home and dismissed his army.

General Otis cable that Lieut. Stockley, Twenty-first Infantry, has been missing since Jan. 12th. He was on reconnoitering duty.

Mrs. Swift, chaplain of the Thirtieth Regiment at Manila, is in jail at San Francisco for obtaining goods under false pretences.

The committee engaged on the Vancouver city charter have approved a provision permitting married men two votes, one for the wife.

Governor Gage of California has called an extra session of the Legislature, presumably to secure the election of Burns to the Senate.

Count Castellane is reported to have left Paris with his wife, nee Anna Gould, for New York, leaving behind him a heavy burden of debt.

Three men were killed and four injured in a feud at Frankfort, Ky. The principals were ex-Congressman Colson and Lieut. Ethelbert Scott.

President Hill of the Great Northern Railroad says that the four steamers being built for the Oriental trade will be larger than the Oceanic.

The Ways and Means Committee of the House directed a favorable report on the bill to suspend the bonding of goods arriving in the United States for Mexico.

Charles McCarthy, who was a circus clown more than forty years ago, and who was the first man to turn a double back somersault, dropped dead of heart disease.

Two boys in Chicago stole a valuable horse from the stockyards and escaped mounted, pursued by fourteen cowboys with lariats and a patrol wagon. They escaped.

Captain Squier, acting chief of the Signal Service, appeared before the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and argued for a Government cable.

The British transport Cymric, which was sent out to aid the steamer Manchester Corporation, is reported drifting at sea with two of her propeller blades lost.

The House Committee on Pensions has ordered a favorable report on the bill making service in the Spanish-American war sufficient to remove Confederate disabilities.

Dr. Howard A. Kelley of Johns Hopkins was bitten by a rattlesnake while using it to illustrate the lecture. He sucked out the venom and continued his lecture for an hour.

The French Government has ordered ten steel freight cars at Chicago, which may be quickly converted into armored cars. If satisfactory, several thousand more will be ordered.

In the Senate Mr. Allen has offered a resolution asking for all information and correspondence relating to the administration of customs affairs in Puerto Rico, Cuba and the Philippines.

THE BEST MEDICINE FOR RHEUMATISM.

"I think I would go crazy with pain were it not for Chamberlain's Pain Balm," writes Mr. W. H. Stapleton, Terminus, Pa. "I have been afflicted with rheumatism for several years and have tried remedies without number, but Pain Balm is the best medicine I have got hold of." One application relieves the pain. For sale by all druggists and dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

HELD TO ANSWER.

Piggott and Haskler to be Tried in Circuit Court.

The preliminary hearing of Piggott and Haskler yesterday for the burglary of the Chinese stores on King street on the night of the big fire, resulted in the defendants being held to answer at the next term of the Circuit Court. The cases were prosecuted by Deputy Marshal Chillingworth, who, with David Kaapa, had worked them up. Wm. A. Henshall appeared for the defendants.

The prosecution made out a very strong case from its witnesses. Witnesses were produced who swore positively that they had seen the two defendants enter the building and that they went inside with the defendants and while there were each presented with a bottle of gin taken from a shelf in the store.

Nature's Way.

Mineral concoctions are dangerous. Nature never designed them for healing man. From time immemorial man's healer was purely vegetable; and from that time to this, nature's unfailing remedy for rheumatism, and kindred diseases, was the same as that found in Kickapoo Indian Oil. It is nature's remedy, and acts as kindly as nature. It drives away pain, kills the dread rheumatism, and restores the weakened tissue. It is made the same as the Indians made it centuries ago, out of roots, barks, herbs, gums, leaves, gathered from nature's unerring laboratory. Its record for cures is unparalleled. Before civilized man had heard of it, it kept the natives in perfect health. And since civilized man has known it, the category of cures has become voluminous. No other medicine has made such cures, because Kickapoo Indian Oil is nature's remedy, and nature stands back of it. Your druggist has it, or can get it. Insist on getting the genuine Kickapoo Indian Oil. Hobron Drug Co., agents for the Kickapoo Indian Remedies.

Down Again

In prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely. Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price. The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

We Carry Only the Best.

When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

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CAPITAL, £3,000,000.

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Insurance effected against loss or damage by fire on buildings and contents of warehouses, office and store premises and private dwellings at moderate rates.

Prompt and equitable settlement of losses.

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The Baloise Fire Insurance Company

Capital F5 10,000,000.00

Fire Fund and Reserve for Uncollected Premiums 23,923,134.16

Fire Insurances effected as above at the Lowest Rates.

THE VON-HAMM YOUNG CO., LIMITED—

AGENTS FOR THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS...

Castle & Cooke, LIMITED.

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. OF BOSTON.

Elno Fire Insurance Company OF HARTFORD.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS ARE WARRANTED to cure Gravel, Pain in the back, and all kindred complaints, free from Mercury. Established upwards of 30 years. In boxes 4s. 6d. each, of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

Disinfectine!

The Best, Safest and Cheapest

Disinfectant

...In the Market...

It will kill all animal life and correct

Foul Odors.

...

Directions—Mix a 25-cent or one pint bottle with twenty parts of water and it is ready for use—at an expense to you of 25 cents for

20 Pints

Put up in all sizes.

—RECOMMENDED BY—

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

FORT STREET.



POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED

WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.

ALL THE WORLD OVER, THE REMEDY FOR A NISSED COUGH REMEDY. It is immediate throughout the world indicates its inestimable value.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

THE DEAN OF WASHINGTON'S Verger writes: "I was advised to try the Balsam of Aniseed. I did, and have found very great relief. It is most comforting in allaying irritation and giving strength to the voice."

LOWEST, BACON, Esq., the eminent actor writes: "I think it an invaluable medicine for members of my profession, and have always recommended it to my brother and sister artists."

MR. THOMAS HOBSON, Chemist, Llandilo, October 1st, 1895, writes: "I have commenced my fifth-second year in business today. I remember my mother giving me your Balsam for coughs and colds nearly 30 years ago. My chest and voice are as sound as a bell now."

LOOSENS THE PHLEGM IMMEDIATELY. NIGHT COUGH QUICKLY BELIEVED. SEE TRADE MARK AS ABOVE ON EACH WHAPEET.

See the words "Thomas Powell, Blackfriars Road, London," on the Government Stamp.

Refuse Imitations. Established 1824. SQUATTERS AND FARMERS WHEN ORDERING THEIR STORES SHOULD NOT Omit THIS THOROUGHLY COUGH REMEDY.

FOR A COUGH. POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED.

FOR ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, &c. SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS THROUGHOUT THE AUSTRALIAN, NEW ZEALAND, AND CAPE COLONIES. Bottles 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d.

Agents for Hawaiian Islands: HOLLISTER DRUG CO., L.D. BENSON, SMITH & CO. HOBSON DRUG CO.

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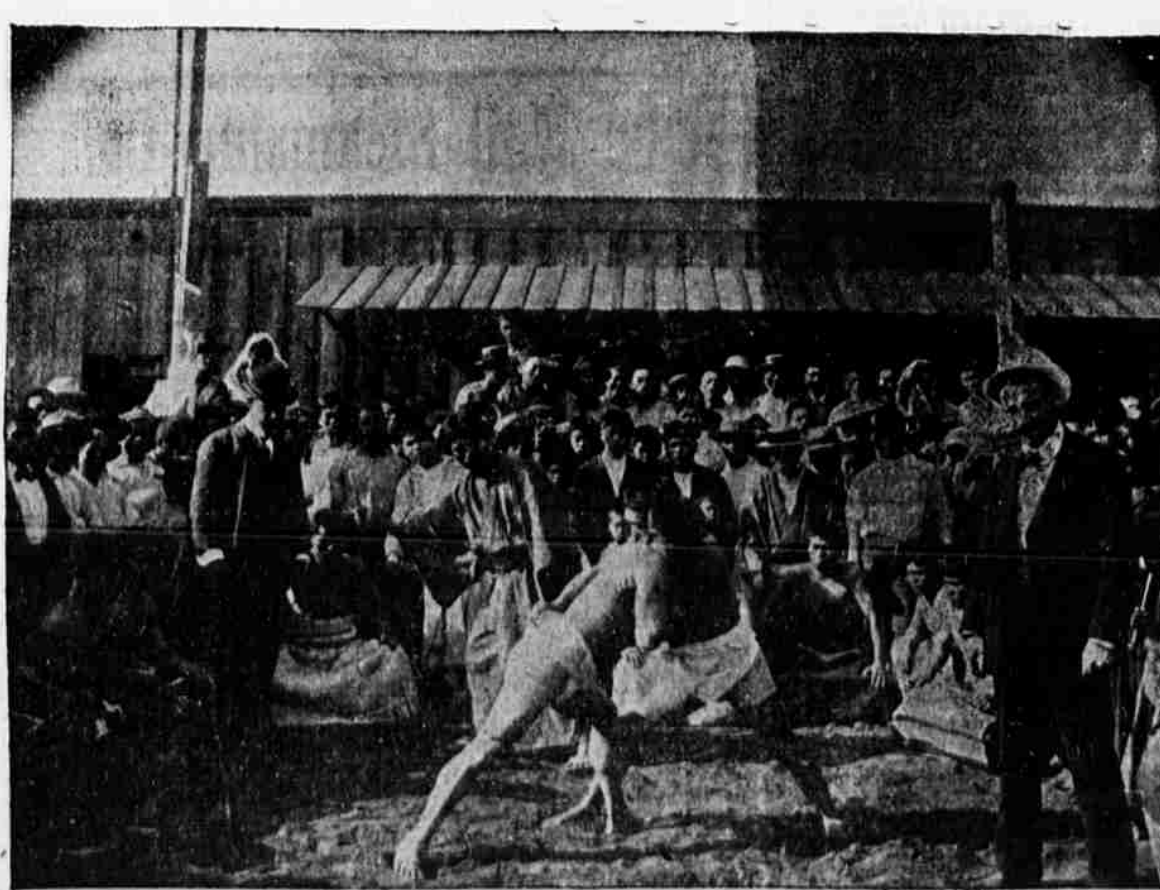
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Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

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THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD., Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line, Canadian Pacific Railway.

DRILL SHED CAMP—JAPANESE WRESTLERS.



A CLOSE CALL

Mr. Loebenstein Afoul Quarantine.

Boards Pathfinder and is Refused on Kilauea Hou--Interviews President Wood at Sea.

An hour before the Kilauea Hou sailed for Hilo yesterday afternoon, A. B. Loebenstein's chance of securing a passage on her seemed very slight. Regarding Captain Lane's warning, that if he left the Kilauea Hou, he would be denied the privilege of returning, unless he had a special permit to do so from the Board of Health, Mr. Loebenstein left the steamer and boarded the Pathfinder shortly after her arrival from Hilo, and from there, transferred himself to the John A. Cummins.

On his return to the Kilauea Hou, between two and three o'clock, he was told by Captain Lane that he would have to obtain a permit before he could come on board. Mr. Loebenstein at once sought the captain of the Pathfinder, who advised him to seek President Wood, who was then in the pilot boat on his way to the China. Securing the services of a boat and crew from the Federal survey ship, Mr. Loebenstein rowed out to the China to interview Dr. Wood.

When the boats got within hailing distance the Hilo man called out "Board of Health," ahoy! Captain Macaulay had the pilot boat stopped and the following conversation took place: Mr. Loebenstein: "Is this Dr. Wood?" Dr. Wood replied that it was. "Then," said Mr. Loebenstein, "I suppose you know who I am?" To this very pointed question Dr. Wood evaded no reply, and so the Hilo man went on and told his troubles. Dr. Wood told him that as he had not been ashore and only on a clean ship that he saw no reason why the steamer people should refuse to allow him aboard. The boats then parted and the only personal meeting between the representative of the people of Hilo and the president of Honolulu's Board of Health was over.

Returning at about 4:45 to the Kilauea Hou, Mr. Loebenstein was met by an emissary from the Wilder Steamship Company, and told that he might go on board, but this he did not choose to do, saying: "I have no pass. Get me the pass you are so anxious about, and I'll go on board right away," but the other fellow rushed off with the remark that, "You can stay there all night; the steamer, however, is going in a couple of minutes."

Mr. Loebenstein then literally hauled down his colors, which were floating over his head from the regular staff in the stern of the Pathfinder's boat, and clambered over the rail of the island steamer. Advancing across the deck he perched himself on the port rail of the steamer and entered into an argument on the affair with President Wight, of the Wilder's S. S. Co., with an audience of probably a hundred persons, who had gathered to welcome the returning man from the China with mail and passengers.

Mr. Wight argued that Captain Lane was in order when he carried out the Health Board's orders and that Mr. Loebenstein had himself to blame for his trouble. Mr. Loebenstein retorted that he had always carried out the Board's wishes and considered that no possible harm could come of his visit to "Hilo" ship. He said he did not mind the experience in the least; he rather liked it; it would give people something to talk about, and would probably secure for him a few more votes.

Had he been unable to secure passage by the local steamer his friend the captain of the Pathfinder would have turned back and given him a passage home. There was no harm done here, even by his first thought was that some irresponsible parties had contrived to give him trouble. He had always the highest opinion of the level-headedness of the members of the Board of Health and had been treated most courteously by them during his present visit.

AT YALE COLLEGE.

A Dinner at the Hawaiian Club at the Tontine Hotel.

Mr. H. P. Judd writes from New Haven, Conn., under date of January 19th, as follows:

"The Yale Hawaiian Club gave a dinner at the Tontine hotel, New Haven, Conn., Wednesday evening, January 17, 1900, it being the 7th anniversary of the founding of the Provisional Government. Those present were W. R. Castle, Jr., and C. H. Smith of Harvard; G. P. Cooke of Hotchkiss School and M. S. Damon, Albert Waterhouse and Will Damon of Lawrenceville School, together with the members of the Yale club, Montague Cooke, Will Rawlins, Albert Cunha, R. E. Bond, W. B. Godfrey, Jr., and H. P. Judd.

A very pleasant time was spent. After the dinner the collegians sang Hawaiian songs, and indulged in speechmaking. The two Damon boys and Albert Waterhouse remained in New Haven over night as guests of the club and the next day were shown about the University by some of the Hawaiians there. A swim in the beautiful pool in the gymnasium was much enjoyed by the boys.

Sierra, Ventura, Sonoma.

Shippers will be greatly pleased to know that the Oceanic Steamship Company expects to have the first of its new steamers here in June. The first steamer will be followed in about two months by the second new ship and early in September the third steamer may be expected here. The new vessels will be called respectively Sierra, Ventura and Sonoma, all after counties in California. These ships will greatly relieve the increasing demand on the freight carriers between the Coast and Honolulu and give a passenger service that will rank with that on the Atlantic.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Wednesday, January 31.
Sigsbee, A. Cummins, Oahu ports.
U. S. survey ship Pathfinder, from Hilo, via Lahaina.
P. M. S. R. O'Brien, Fred, 3 days, 2 hours from San Francisco; Passengers and merchandise to H. Hackfeld & Co.

Thursday, Feb. 1.
Sch. Surprise, Wharton, from Kauai ports.
Sch. R. W. Bartlett, Olsen, from Gray's Harbor, Dec. 27.
O. S. S. Moana, Carey, 6 days 10 hrs. 30 min., from San Francisco.

SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Tuesday, January 30.
Stmr. Yorihime Maru, Wada, Yokohama.
Am. bk. S. C. Allen, Johnson, for San Francisco.
Am. bktn. S. G. Wilder, Jackson, for San Francisco.
U. S. S. Nero, Hodges, San Francisco.
Stmr. Kauai, for Lahaina and Kananapali.
Sch. Golden Gate, Hawaii ports.

Wednesday, January 31.
Br. shp. Beechdale, Knox, Portland, Oregon.
Stmr. Kinau, Freeman, for San Francisco, via Kauai ports.
Am. bk. Kikikat, Cutler, Port Townsend.
Stmr. Nihau, Thompson, for Eleese, Makaweli, Waimae, Kekaha and Kilauea.

Stmr. Kilauea Hou, Lane, for Oahu, Laupahoehoe and Mahukona.
Wednesday, Jan. 31.
P. M. S. S. China, Friele, for the Orient.

Thursday, Feb. 1.
Ger. bk. Paul Isenberg, Kruse, for San Francisco.
O. S. S. Moana, Carey, for the Colonies.

Br. shp. Kinfauns, Creighton, for Portland, Or.
Sch. Ada, Oahu ports.
Stmr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, for Nawiliwili and Koloa.

MEMORANDA.

Per stmr. Moana, February 1.—The Moana left San Francisco at 8:07 p. m. on the 25th, 24 hours behind timetable late, owing to the late arrival of the English mail at New York; cleared the Golden Gate at 8:42 p. m.; discharged the pilot at 9:50 p. m.; arriving at 6:30 o'clock yesterday morning. Time, 6 days, 10 hours, 30 minutes. Experienced moderate to fresh southerly winds for first day, increasing to moderate west by southwest gale and rough head sea, with heavy rain squalls, moderating to moderate northwest winds and fine weather until Tuesday, 30th inst., thence to arrival fresh northeast trades and fine weather.

WHARF AND WAVE.

The hospital ship Missouri finished unloading and got away at about 3 o'clock this morning for San Francisco. She took no mail.

The ship Iolani, which is outside the harbor, is to be towed to Kaunakakai to discharge her cargo of coal. It is probable that the Helene may take the tow today.

Captain Seabury of the China has laid off this trip to take a much-needed rest. Captain Free, formerly of the Peru, brought the mail boat down. As the ship did not come into the harbor he many friends of Captain Free had no chance of seeing him. He sends his regards to all on shore.

The Kinau got away yesterday about 4 a. m. for Makaweli to load for San Francisco. At the last moment it was decided to have the vessel clear at Waimae instead of at this port. It is expected that from Makaweli it will take about nine days to an Francisco at which place she will get a full cargo for the Islands returning here during the latter part of February of early in March.

The owners of the gasoline schooner Malolo are making overtures to the Board of Health to buy that vessel. It is thought that she is too small, however, for the purposes a vessel would be used for by the health authorities. They want a boat to use in carrying provisions to Molokai and one that is large enough to put a fumigating plant aboard for use in the harbor. The matter is still unsettled.

Visiting in Rome.

Miss Ivy Kaneoheau Richardson of Hilo, Hawaii, is on a visit to Rome, where she proposes to remain some weeks. She is a dainty bit of the Hawaiian type, descended from the halcyon days when royalty ruled in the Paradise of the Pacific, and reminds one of the late Princess Kaiulani. Miss Ivy is not here for social purposes, but if she even gets a glimpse of the artificial world that is represented by the word, society, she will discover that the oaks who flourish in this neck of the woods, and who loaf around benches and on the edges of evening receptions, in search of rich American wives, are simply regular old chestnuts.—Roman World.

NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS.

U. S. Branch Hydrographic Office, San Francisco, Cal.

By communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, captains of vessels who will co-operate with the Hydrographic Office by recording the meteorological observations suggested by the office, can have forwarded to them at any desired port, and free of expense, the monthly pilot charts of the North Pacific Ocean and the latest information regarding the dangers to navigation in the waters which they frequent.

Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publication of the pilot charts of the North Pacific.

C. G. CALKINS, Lieut. Comdr., U.S.N., in Charge.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

From San Francisco, per R. S. China, Jan. 31.—Miss T. F. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Taylor and child, Mrs. R. H. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Smith, Mrs. C. G. Hooper and 2 children, Miss A. W. Johnson and child, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Jones, Mr. J. M. C. Warren, Major Wm. Hanna, Mr. L. Blackman, Mr. A. W. T. Buttoney, Mrs. G. J. Hurlin and child, Dr. and Mrs. H. A. Sanderson, Mrs. M. E. Tenney, Mr. H. P. Beckley.
Through—For Yokohama—Miss M. Hogg, Miss C. Hogg, Rev. and Mrs. J. L. Patton and two children, Mr. and Mrs. E. K. McCord, Mrs. E. C. Danforth, Mrs. J. L. Ray, P. R. Forbes, Rev. and Mrs. T. E. Clark and son, Miss L. M. Hodgkins. For Kobe—Miss F. Strong. For Shanghai—Rev. and Mrs. C. F. Viking and child, Hon. and Mrs. S. L. Gracey. For Hongkong—Mrs. M. Rettig and child, Miss C. Mott, J. C. Graves, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Cavithra, Dr. Tom Foo Yuen, Geo. Arms, Mrs. G. R. Guthrie, Mrs. A. Norton, Mr. and Mrs. F. Boice, Miss Boice, J. Davis, Mrs. A. F. Galvin, Master Lim Kin, Miss J. W. Winer, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Gaylord, Rev. and Mrs. S. C. Peoples, E. J. Bates, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Follis, K. Hattori, Rev. L. P. Davidson, J. H. Thren, Mrs. H. K. White, Geo. E. Wolf.

From San Francisco, per S. S. Moana, Feb. 1.—Mrs. Brennan, Mrs. C. E. Camp, J. S. Ellis and wife, C. E. Guest, Mrs. N. Jackson, W. A. Kinney, wife, child and nurse, Thos. Kueh, R. McDonald, John C. Pond, R. W. T. Purvis, wife and two children, Harry Stirr, Mrs. Curtis, Mrs. M. A. Gonsalves and six children, Miss Leilehua, Miss Kailua, Miss Maile, Miss Kaleo, G. E. Morse, N. E. G. Jackson, W. C. Kenake, Miss G. Taylor, H. D. Roberts, H. Bode, Mrs. H. Klemme, Master Klemme, Miss E. Sooby, R. F. White, J. B. Maxwell, Mrs. C. E. Pendleton, J. Pendleton, Mrs. M. Kreuter, Mrs. J. Bell, Miss B. M. Nichol, G. W. McNichol, Mrs. D. W. McNichol and infant, Miss B. Schneider, J. Wilson, J. Birmingham, J. Clifford, Miss O. McGuiness, M. Rosenberg, J. Gluer, Mrs. A. W. Evans and four children, Miss Gribble, Miss A. Gribble, G. Gribble, H. J. Gribble, Miss M. Ferguson, Mrs. H. L. Smith, H. S. Smith, Mrs. S. Rosenberg, F. Philip, J. D. Howell, Miss P. Smith, J. D. Howell, Mrs. S. Mericourt, Master and Miss Mericourt, Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Tarleton, Miss L. P. Aniston, Mrs. F. Atwood, Mrs. F. Schanner and child, R. E. Farrington, Mrs. L. Arnold.

VESSELS IN PORT.

ARMY AND NAVY.

U. S. tug Iroquois, Pond,eruleo.
U. S. Hospital Ship Missouri, Dillon, Nagasaki, January 29.

MERCHANTMEN.

This list does not include coasters.
Aloha, Am. sch., Fry, San Francisco, January 29.
Br. bk. Adair, Berquist, Newcastle, January 11.
Am. bk. Alex. McNeil, Jorgensen, Newcastle, January 15.
Am. sch. A. J. West, Ogilvie, Gray's Harbor, January 10.
Archer, Am. bk., Calhoun, San Francisco, January 15.
Br. stmr. Bloemfontein, Bloeloch, Seattle, January 19.
Br. bk. Beechdale, Knox, nitrate ports, December 24.
Ger. sp. Caesarea, Cordis, Newcastle, January 10.
Br. bk. Conway Castle, Evans, Liverpool, January 8.
Am. sch. Chas. E. Faik, Brown, San Francisco, January 16.
Am. bk. Ceylon, Willet, Tacoma, January 22.
Br. sp. Champion, Jones, Newcastle, January 18.
Jap. stmr. Doyo Maru, Asara, Yokohama, January 15.
Am. sch. Golden Shore, Rasmussen, Newcastle, January 10.
Br. sp. Drummuir, Armstrong, Newcastle, January 30.
Portbank, Br. bk., Young, Newcastle, January 25.
Br. sp. Hollywood, McCaulay, Antwerp, January 13.
Ger. sp. H. F. Glade, Haesloep, Bremen, December 23.
Am. sch. Henry Wilson, Johnson, Gray's Harbor, January 16.
Br. sp. Inverness-shire, Peattie, Newcastle, January 12.
Haw. bk. Iolani, McClure, Napaipo, January 20.
Am. sp. Jabez Howes, Clapp, Tacoma, Jane L. Stanford, Am. bktn., Johnson, Newcastle, January 25.
Am. bk. J. D. Spreckels, Christianson, San Francisco, December 27.
Br. bk. Kinfauns, Crighton, Cardiff, December 27.
Am. bk. Kikikat, Cutler, Pt. Gamble, December 29.
Am. sch. Lillemorne, Hanson, Aberdeen, Wash., January 13.
Am. sp. Lucile, Anderson, Tacoma, January 19.
Lancaster, Br. sp., Chapman, Sydney, January 28.
Haw. bk. Mauna Ala, Smith, San Francisco, January 20.
Am. sch. Mary E. Foster, Thompson, San Francisco, January 8.
Am. sch. Mary Dodge, Olsen, San Francisco, January 15.
Northern Light, Am. bk., Challott, San Francisco, January 25.
Haw. bk. Nuuanu, Josselyn, New York, January 14.
Okanagan, Am. sch., Reusch, Port Ludlow, January 28.
Ger. bk. Paul Isenberg, Kruse, Newcastle-on-Tyne, December 2.
Am. bk. Pictolus, Watts, Napaipo, January 12.
Br. sp. Poseidon, Chamberlain, Liverpool, December 25.
Haw. bk. R. P. Ritche, McPhail, San Francisco, December 29.
Am. sp. St. Nicholas, Brown, Vancouver, January 7.
Haw. bk. Santiago, Engalla, San Francisco, January 21.
Am. sch. Transit, Jorgensen, San Francisco, December 22.
Am. bk. Topallant, Lundvaldt, Tacoma, January 9.

The Oahu mill is grinding at the rate of about 170 tons per day. It is now thought that the estimate of the manager for this year, which was 14,000 tons, will be exceeded. There appears to be about 18,000 tons in sight now.

PLAQUE SITUATION HOPEFUL.

Dr. Hoffmann's Monthly Report Gives Interesting Data of Disease.

Yesterday was another clear day in the plague situation and also in the general mortality record. Not a suspicious case was reported, nor have any of the pneumonia deaths shown the slightest symptoms of plague. The last plague death occurred Sunday afternoon, since which time three and a half days have elapsed without a recurrence of the disease. This death, however, is not considered in Health Department circles as being connected with the city of Honolulu proper, and the same view is taken of the native woman who died at Kaimuki, which is some distance from the residence portion of the city. The last death occurring within the city was that of Quong Fat Man, who died on January 26th, or nearly six days since.

From this standpoint the situation is viewed by citizens generally as very hopeful, and there is a feeling that the end of the epidemic is near at hand. There is no likelihood, however, that the quarantine will be raised as quickly as it was in December.

The report from the pest hospital last night was very encouraging. In the cases of every patient under treatment there, Antonio Medeiros is reported much better.

Report of Pesthouse.

January 31, 1900.

C. B. Wood, Esq., M.D., President Board of Health, H. I.—Sir: I beg herewith to hand you the following report of the pesthouse and suspect hospital for the month of January:

The hospital was in a condition to receive patients on January 10th, and four patients were removed from the battery camp hospital to the pesthouse on that date.

On the 12th I took charge of the pesthouse; previous to this date daily visits had been made by Dr. Bowman. I have daily made three regular visits, at 10 a. m., 3 p. m. and 10 p. m., and at other times when necessary.

Thirty-one patients have been treated as follows: Hawaiians, 9; German, 1; Portuguese, 2; Japanese, 14; Chinese, 5.

There have been 2 deaths, as follows: Bubonic plague, 6; pneumonia, 2; typhoid, 1. Three of these patients were received in a dying condition.

Seven patients have been discharged from the suspect hospital as cured, seven plague patients remain in the pesthouse; eight patients remain in the suspect hospital.

From the foregoing it will be seen that there have been received into the pesthouse thirteen plague patients, six of whom died, and seven are well on the road to recovery, making the cures 54 per cent. If we take into consideration the fact that two patients died within six hours after being received into the pesthouse, the percentage of deaths among the patients who were in a condition to receive treatment would be considerably lower.

The general treatment of the plague patients has been a symptomatic one, with good nourishment and stimulants. Only in those cases where suppuration of the bubo had set in has the knife been used, with the single exception of Takahani, whose right femoral glands were in toto removed by Dr. Mitamura, previous to his entrance into this hospital.

Respectfully,

DR. W. HOFFMANN.

Caused Plilika.

A Board of Health guard got twisted as to the Mikahala and W. G. Hall yesterday and he caused no end of trouble for the Inter-Island people. He reported the Hall, which is a clean ship as being at the wharf loading and immediately there was fussing at the telephone. It turned out to be the Mikahala at the wharf. The Hall got away last evening with about half a load of freight-handlers.

BORN.

HAWKINS—In this city, Jan. 31, 1900, to the wife of Geo. Hawkins, a son.

DIED.

RENKEN—In this city, Jan. 27, 1900, Lizzie, beloved wife of Ernest Renken, a native of these Islands, aged 26 years.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS:

That the KWONG MAU WAI COMPANY, a co-partnership of Kahuku, Island of Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, has been formed under the firm name and style as above set forth, for the growing, milling, selling and dealing in rice paddy, and rice and all purposes incidental thereto.

That the place of business of said co-partnership is at Kahuku, Oahu; and that the names and residences of each of the members of such co-partnership are as follows:

Chu Sol, Chun Pui Fat, Chun Yee Fat, Yee Yee, and Young Ah Nin, otherwise known as Y. Anin, all residents of Kahuku, said Oahu.

KWONG MAU WAI CO.
Honolulu, Feb. 1, 1900. 2147-2t

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS:

That TAI LEE WAI COMPANY, A co-partnership of Kahana, Koolauloa, Island of Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, has been formed to conduct the business of growing and milling and dealing in rice, and all business incident thereto, at said Kahana; and that the names and residences of each of the parties of said co-partnership are as follows:

Lum Kin of Honolulu.
Lum Siu Kai of Kahana.
TAI LEE WAI CO.
Honolulu, Feb. 1, 1900. 2147-2t

BY AUTHORITY.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

In Re Dissolution of the Olan Coffee Company, Limited.

WHEREAS, The Olan Coffee Company, Limited, a corporation established and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the Hawaiian Islands, has pursuant to law, in such case made and provided, duly filed at the Office of the Minister of the Interior, a petition for the dissolution of the said corporation, together with a certificate thereto annexed, as required by law.

NOW, THEREFORE, Notice is hereby given to any and all persons who have been or are now interested in any manner whatsoever in the said corporation that objections to the granting of the said petition must be filed in the office of the Minister of the Interior on or before Wednesday, the 14th day of March, 1900, and that any person or persons desiring to be heard thereon must be in attendance at the office of the undersigned in the Executive building, Honolulu, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, to show cause why said petition should not be granted.

ALEX. YOUNG,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, Jan. 3, 1900. 2129-9t

GUARDIAN'S SALE

—OF—

Real Estate.

By direction of Belle F. Jones, the guardian of Edwin Austin Jones, Helelani, Margaret Jones and Catherine Hay Jones, minors, and acting under and by virtue of an order issued out of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, dated, the 24 day of January, 1900, I am directed to sell at public auction at my salesrooms, in the City of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on Saturday, the 27th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, all the right, title and interest of said minors, being an undivided half of, in and to all those certain pieces or parcels of land situate at Waikeane, District of Koolauloa, Island of Oahu, and more particularly described as follows:

1. All that land described in R. P. 186, L. C. A. 5723 and 8995 to Kalkaina, more particularly described as follows: Apana 1. Eono loi kalo me ka Kahuahele, Mamane. E hoomaka ma ke kahi Hema haka o keia ma ke kahi o ka pa hau, ke kahi akau haka o ka Makakuahele pili ana i ke Ku haka, a e holo ana He 60 1/2 Kom. 2.51 Kaul, ma ka pa hau, ma ka Makakuahele, a hiki i ka hiki kae pili i ke kahi Ak. makai o ka lo i Kaheana; Alaila He. 75 1/2 Kom. 2.88 Kaul, ho ana ma ka pili ana pili ana ma ka Kaheana; He. 55 1/2 Kom. 1.22 Kaul, ma ka Kaheana a hiki i ke kahi Hema mauka o Kela; Alaila Ak. 15 1/2 Kom. 2.50 Kaul, ma ka Kaheana ake ko Ku a hiki i ke kumu pili; Alaila Hiki 1.47 Kaul, ma ke kumu pili, a hiki i ke Kaheana maia ulu; Alaila Ak. 66 Hiki. 2.25 Kaul, ma ka Kaheana, a pili ana i ka hiki kae pili, Alaila Ak. 59-2-4 Hiki. 1.90 Kaul, ma kua i hiki i ka pihala, ke kahi akau makai o Kela, a ke kahi Akau mauka o Ku ka kahua. Alaila He. 31 1/2 Kom. 2.04 Kaul, ma ko Ku Kahuahele a hiki i kahi hoomakal. Maloko o la Apana 1-12-100 Eka.

Apana 2. 1 lot, Mamane. E hoomaka ma ke kahi Hema mauka o Kela a hiki i waho ana He. 61 Kom. 73 Pauku mai ke kahi Hema mauka o ka Apana 1 mai, pili ana hol me na lo elua o Kaheana ake kahi loi nalahalehele. A e holo ana He. 49-2-3 Kom. ma ka auwai ma ko Kaheana; Alaila He. 25-1-3 Hiki. 95 pauku ma ko Kaheana; Alaila ma kahi waho wale He. 14 Kom. 96 pauku, a He. 62 1/2 Kom. 93 pauku, a Ak. 37 Kom. 1 Kaul, a moku ka auwai. Alaila Ak. 40-1-3 Hiki, ho ana ma ka auwai. Alaila Ak. 7-4 Kom. 1.44 Kaul, a hiki i ke kahi Hema mauka o ka loi pihala. Alaila ma ka loi pihala. Alaila Ak. 16 1/2 Kom. 88 pauku; a Hiki. 75 1/2 Kom. 2.56 Kaul, Alaila Ak. 18 1/2 Kom. 1.50 Kaul, a hiki i ke kumu pili. Alaila ma ke kumu pili a ma ka auwai. Alaila Ak. 60 Hiki. 1.05 Kaul, a Ak. 76 1/2 Hiki. 1.73 Kaul, a hiki i ke kahi Akau mauka o Ku ko loi; Alaila ma ko Ku He. 11 1/2 Hiki. 1.41 Kaul, Ak. 82 Hiki. 1.66 Kaul, a He. 28 1/2 Hiki. 49 Pauku a hiki i ke Kaheana loi. Alaila He. 32 Hiki. 71 Pauku ma ko Kaheana a hiki i kahi hoomakal.

Maloko o la Apana 15-100 Eka.

Apana 3. 1 lot, Kahala. E hoomaka ma ke kahi Akau makai o Kela pili ana i na loi o Kuluahele ame ko Kauki; a e holo ana He. 47 1/2 Hiki. 1 Kaul, ma ko Kuluahele, a hiki i ke kahi Hema mauka o Kela; Alaila He. 45 Kom. 1.48 Kaul, ma ke akaukai; Alaila Ak. 42 1/2 Kom. 1.18 Kaul, ma ko Kauki; Alaila Ak. 50 1/2 Hiki. 1.40 Kaul, ma ko Kauki a hiki i kahi hoomakal.

2. All that portion of the land described in R. P. 158, L. C. A. 5919 to Palauhulu, as is described in deed of Palauhulu to Nakea, dated May, 1887, and of record in Liber 27 on page 410.

3. All that land, being a portion of the land half of R. P. 158, L. C. A. 5919 to Palauhulu, more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at the northwest corner of the land of M. Phillips & Co., adjoining the Protestant Church yard, and run south 33 east 5.28 chains along the line dividing the mauka from the makai half of R. P. 158; thence south 63 west 1.95-100 chains along the land of Puka to the Government road; thence north 33 1/2 west 5.30 chains along the Government road to the Protestant Church yard; thence north 64 1/2 east 1.85 chains along the said churchyard to the point of commencement. Containing an area of 1.027-1000 acres.

4. Five undivided shares or interest

in the land known as the Ahupuaa of Waikeane and held and used by a number of people as tenants in common, and called the Hui of Waikeane.

5. All that land at Kaimuku, Waikeane, ahupuaa, and more particularly described in R. P. 192, L. C. A. 6061, together with dwelling-houses, such-houses, servants' dwellings, stable and such-house situated thereon.

6. That certain spring of water known as Ulaui, situated in the Ahupuaa of Waikeane, conveyed by the deeds of said Hui of Waikeane to P. C. Jones together with the pipes leading the water from said spring to the last above mentioned premises.

7. Lease from the officers of said Hui of Waikeane of about ten acres of land known as the Peterson lot; rent paid in full to October 1st, 1907.

8. Note for \$120 secured by mortgage dated May 17, 1890, at 12 per cent per annum, made by Pili to Peterson, Larsen and Hopkins, of his interest in the Hui of Waikeane.

The property above described has for the most part been used as a country residence, and has on a portion thereof two dwelling-houses, out-houses, stables, etc., all in good order and condition. A portion of the land's three pieces are leased and bring in a rental of \$155 a year.

P. C. Jones, Esq., who is the owner of the other undivided half of said property, has consented to a sale of his half at the same time and place, and will join in the deed for his half interest with the Guardian, so that the party buying can secure the whole property. The five shares in the Hui of Waikeane represent nearly a sixth interest in between 1,500 or 1,600 acres, consisting of Kula and rice land, the land being known as the Ahupuaa of Waikeane.

Upset price for all the above property will be \$12,000.00. Deeds at the expense of purchaser.

Dated, Honolulu, Jan. 3d, 1900.

For further particulars apply to C. I. Brown Esq., or

JAS. F. MORGAN, Auctioneer.

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By order of Judge Perry, the above sale is postponed to Saturday, February 10th, 1900, at the same hour and place.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Water Closets, Sinks, Hot Water Tanks, Radiators, Tile and General Supplies.

Write for our estimate on anything you need. We buy all our material at **Sheriffs', Receivers', Trustees' and Assignees' Sales. Our Prices are One-Half of Others.** Write for free Catalogue No. 12 on all kinds of merchandise.

CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO.
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